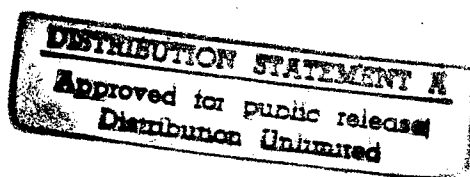


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East Europe Report



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29 January 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COORDINATION OF POLISH, ROMANIAN 1986-90 PLANS REPORTED

AU041423 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov/1 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] PAP--The meeting between the chairmen of the central planning bodies of Poland and Romania, Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda and Stefan Birlea, ended on 29 November with the signing of a protocol on the results of coordinating the socioeconomic development plans of Poland and Romania for the years 1986-90.

The activity of both countries (in which the central planning bodies will actively participate) in the following spheres was regarded as particularly important:

- Increasing production and productivity by developing and introducing new technology and raising the technological level and the quality of products;
- developing cooperation in production, science, and technology, with a view to accelerating scientific-technical progress, this being a basic condition for an intensive development of both economies.

In view of the fact that actions aimed at a more effective economic development have been undertaken in both countries, it was decided to develop cooperation between the central planning bodies. Both sides will inform each other about the functioning of economic reform and the development of planning methodology, exchange experiences and analyses concerning a fuller and more efficient use of the production potential in both countries, and examine possibilities of coordinating some investment projects. Steps will also be taken to alleviate the need for foreign currency-paid imports by undertaking joint production and goods exchange between Poland and Romania.

As a result of the plan coordination, mutual deliveries worth almost R4.5 billion have been agreed on for the years 1986-90, which signifies a growth of almost one-third compared to the present 5-year period. A particularly high increase, almost 70 percent, will be achieved concerning machines and equipment. Mutual balanced deliveries of these commodities will reach a value of about R2.3 billion.

The decisions reached during the coordination will form the basis of a long-term trade agreement for 1986-90, and for working out various trade protocols. It was decided that the central foreign trade planning bodies as well as ministries and economic organizations will seek further possibilities of extending the scope and value of mutual deliveries as part of their current activity.

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CSO: 2600/164

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ENTERPRISE EMPLOYEES SENTENCED FOR ECONOMIC 'CRIMINAL ACTIVITY'

LD300224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] The Supreme Court of the Czech Socialist Republic today passed sentences on a group of accused persons, predominantly employees of New Metallurgical Works of Klement Gottwald [NHKG] in Ostrava Kuncice and Ferromet foreign trade enterprise in Prague, for extensive economic criminal activity. They were found guilty of this criminal activity by the regional court in Ostrava in April.

The Supreme Court of the Czech Socialist Republic discussed this case on the basis of an appeal of the regional prosecutor, as well as the accused. The unconditional sentence of Dr Alois Nekola, former chief of the NHKG demand department, has been raised from 12 to 13 years. The sentence of Jiri Socha, chief metallurgist of NHKG enterprise 14, has been raised from 8 to 18 months, unconditionally.

The court did not change the unconditional sentence of loss of freedom for 18 months for Josef Zednik, head of the department of supply and demand of the 12th trade group of Ferromet, but his fine was increased from 10,000 to 30,000 korunas. The Supreme Court of the Czech Socialist Republic rejected the appeal of Zlata Melicharova, independent trade representative of Ferromet, who was sentenced by the regional court to a loss of freedom for 2 years, unconditionally. The sentence of Vaclav Uhlir, former Czechoslovak Airlines pilot, later retired, has been increased from 7 and 1/2 years to 9 and 1/2 years, and his sentences of a material character have also been increased. Another accused, Martina Uhlirova, has been sentenced to 1 year, unconditionally, and to a fine of 10,000 koruna.

The sentences of the Supreme Court of the Czech Socialist Republic are final and no further appeals are admissible.

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CSO: 2400/134

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

BANK OFFICIAL JAILED--Hradec Kralove (CTK)--A few days ago the Hradec Kralove Regional Court closed the case of Zdenka Famfulikova, former head of the accounting section of the branch of the Czechoslovak State Bank in Semily, accused of misappropriation of property under socialist ownership. Between August 1977 and May 1985 she gradually purloined various sums totaling at least Kcs 216,500 from packets of banknotes at her workplace. To cover up the deficit she would, among other things, at times borrow between Kcs 3,000 and 10,000, but also as much as Kcs 38,000 from her fellow employees. The I.O.U.'s, which were generally properly drawn up, were the guarantee that she would later pay back the borrowed sums, but then they were missing at bank. The verdict, which is not in effect yet, is as follows: Deprivation of freedom for 10 years, to be served in the second corrective group; a ban on carrying out a function connected with material responsibility in the socialist sector for 5 years; a Kcs 20,000 fine, and reimbursement of the damage. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Dec 85 p 2] /8309

CEMA DISCUSSES AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION--Prague (CTK)--A session of the branch bureau for the automobile industry attached to the CEMA committee for cooperation in engineering ended in Prague on Friday. A protocol on the deliberations was signed the same day--in the presence of CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle--by Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering; Viktor Polyakov, USSR minister of the automobile industry; and by representatives of other CEMA member-countries, who are members of the bureau. At the session, assessments were made of issues connected with the further development of multilateral cooperation in the production of units, structural components, and parts of automobiles manufactured in the CEMA countries, in the development and acquirement of specialized production, advanced technology, and high-performance machinery and equipment for automobile production. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Dec 85 p 2] /8309

COMPUTER USAGE IN AGRICULTURE--There are now approximately 500 computers working in the Czech Socialist Republic's agriculture and food sector. The agricultural workers' interest in this modern technology is continually growing with that sector's transition to an intensive type of management. An analysis of the present state of affairs, however, shows that apart from some exceptions, the basic changes the introduction of computers was intended to bring, have not taken place. These are the radical speeding up of a transfer of information, simplification of administration, and releasing workers for work requiring greater qualifications. The main cause is the variety of computer technology. The basic question for the implementation of computers in agriculture in the next 5-year plan will, therefore, be securing unification and, in particular, harmony with the transfer of information. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 27 Dec 85] /8309

ECONOMY

POLAND

MESSNER CHAIRS HOUSING BODY MEETING

LD171220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The National Council for Housing Affairs chaired by Zbigniew Messner discussed the program for improving the situation in construction and the housing economy in the approaching 5-year period. Despite the fact that the increase in the number of apartments in this period was established on the basis of the balance of possibilities, conditions, and the realities of our economy, efforts should be made which will shorten the time it takes to get an apartment. It was stated that the vicious circle of the impossible should be broken. It was stressed that in order to improve the situation, new design and technological solutions are needed. Also needed, it was stressed, is a break with the large slab (wielkoplytowa) monoculture [refers to the building of exclusively large apartment buildings, hence this is a plea for flexibility in building dwellings]. The stimulation of organizational, implementational, and productive initiatives which might enrich the housing program were recognized as important. Better management of existing resources may also improve the housing situation. Council deputy chairmen were chosen. These posts were entrusted to: Marek Holdakowski, head of the Central Committee's economic department; Wincenty Lewandowski, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ); Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy premier, and Jerzy Szmajdziński, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP).

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CSO: 2600/164

ECONOMY

POLAND

MINISTER MEETS UN, FINNISH, LIBYAN TRADE REPRESENTATIVES

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 22 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] On November 21, Andrzej Wojcik, Minister of Foreign Trade, received Yves Berthelot, UNCTAD Secretary-General. The two discussed problems of Poland's cooperation with UNCTAD, an international organization concentrating on problems of international trade and economic development. They also exchanged views on the situation in the world economy and the problems that emerge in international economic relations.

On the same day, Minister Wojcik received the Ambassador of the Republic of Finland, Olavi Rautio. The two politicians assessed the current state of the Polish-Finnish trade and its growth in recent years. For example, in 1984, Poland's imports from that country rose 120% compared with 1983. Wojcik and Rautio also discussed the possibility of achieving a better balance of bilateral trade by increasing Finnish deliveries of machines and equipment to Poland.

Also on Thursday, the Foreign Trade Minister met Suliman A. el Areibi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, to discuss questions of developing bilateral trade.

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CSO: 2020/54

ECONOMY

POLAND

ECONOMIC FIGURES FOR OCT 85 REPORTED

AU221406 Warsaw TRYBUNA IUDU in Polish 20 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP--The country's economic situation in October was characterised by the following:

In industry, the value of sold production in terms of constant prices was 5.6 percent greater than in October 1984.

Productivity in the socialized industry, measured by the value of sold production in constant prices per employee, was 3.9 percent greater than last year.

Concerning agriculture, there were 11 million head of cattle, including 5.4 million cows, which is 1.2 percent less than October 1984. The number of hogs at the end of September was 19.8 million, 10 percent less than last year.

The procurement of butcher meat between January and October 1985 amounted to 1,642,500 metric tons, 9.7 percent more than during the same period last year. Beef procurement was 2.8 percent up, pork 4 percent, and poultry 13.7 percent.

The procurement of milk during the same period amounted to 9,686,800 liters of 2.8 percent less than last year. Some 2.602 billion eggs were procured, 4.7 percent more than last year.

Exports between January and October 1985 were 3.4 percent up on last year, and imports 8.9 percent up.

Exports to the first area of payments in terms of fixed prices were 9.2 percent greater than last year, and imports 7.5 percent greater.

Concerning trade with the second area of payments, exports in terms of fixed prices were 1.7 percent less than last year, and imports 10.7 percent greater.

Average employment between January and October in the four basic branches of the socialized economy--construction, transportation, communications, and retail--was 7,628,500, which is 20,300 less than last year.

Average monthly wages in the socialized economy including bonuses between January and October were Z19,300, which is 19.2 percent more than last year.

The average monthly pension (excluding for farmers) was Z9,644, which is 14.4 percent more than last year.

During the first 9 months of this year, the cost of living for families of workers employed in the socialized economy rose by 14 percent compared to last year. For peasant families they rose by 14.5 percent and for pensioner families 15.5 percent.

Retail sales of goods during this period amounted to Z3914.9 billion, which in terms of current prices was 17.1 percent more than last year.

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CSO: 2600/164

ECONOMY

POLAND

1986 PLAN, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS REVIEWED

AU111526 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 7 Dec 85 p 4

[Article by Jerzy Kleer: "The First Year"]

[Text] We now know what the Annual Central Plan for 1986 contains. It presents, on the one hand, the government's intentions, the economic tasks as they are seen by the central planner and, on the other hand, it informs enterprises about desired directions of development, about the supply of materials, raw materials, and energy, and about regulatory economic levers, and finally it provides information on housekeeping, and informs society about probable income trends and the general standard of living.

The main tasks for 1986 are as follows:

To improve the population's standard of living. [published in boldface]

This goal is to be served by the following:

- Personal consumption is to increase by 2.5 percent and public consumption by 2.1 percent;
- Supplies of goods to the marketplace are to increase by 2.9 percent; supplies of foodstuffs are to increase by 2.8 percent; and those of non-consumer goods by 3.8 percent;
- Services provided to the population and paid for by the state sector are to increase by 5.3 percent;
- The number of apartments is to increase by 200 between 135,000 and 140,000 thousand in the socialized building sector, and by between 58,000 and 60,000 in the private sector; at the same time 155,000 are to be renovated and modernized;
- Retail prices are to grow by 8.5 - 9 percent.

To achieve this the following are essential:

- A reduction of 3 percent in production energy intensiveness and a reduction of 1.8 percent in material intensiveness; productivity is to increase by 3

percent; industrial production is to be between 100 and 103 percent up on last year, and livestock production is to increase by 102.4 percent;

-- Exports to the first payments area are to be 8.3 percent up on 1985; exports to the second payments area are to be 3.8 percent up on 1985.

-- New technologies and products are to be introduced into production with the aim of improving management efficiency, especially with regard to exports.

In a certain sense 1986 will inaugurate a new period in the development of the economy. This is because it is both the first year of the new 5-year plan and the beginning of a long-term process of economic restructuring.

However, conditions for the commencement of the plan and the restructuring process are not the best. Under the current 3-year plan much has been achieved in restoring equilibrium to the marketplace, to stimulate growth, and to introduce new rules governing economic activity, a process which began with the reform of the economy. At the same time, we must be aware of negative processes. This concerns the recent slackening of the growth rate; the limited progress in introducing structural changes, especially with regard to reducing production material and energy intensiveness; incorrect relations between pay increases and low increases in output and output quality; and an inadequate increase in exports to the second payments area. These are phenomena which not only determine the current situation, but also determine the near future to a certain extent. It is a truism to say that present-day development cannot occur in isolation, that the world economy exerts a strong influence on everything that is going on in the country, and that it is becoming more and more essential to take account of the challenges presented by the most recent trends in world technical progress, by modern technology.

While recognizing the enormous importance of Poland's ties with CEMA for future economic development, the particular significance of Poland's economic ties with the West ought also to be remembered. Attention should be drawn here to at least three phenomena which are in any case well known. The first is the enormous debt which places a heavy burden on the economy under the agreements concluded recently. The second is industry's dependence on many materials, spare parts, etc. The third is the necessity of importing certain new technologies from the West if we want to avoid slipping further behind the developed world.

It seems necessary to point out these obvious truths, as we already know that we will fail to achieve this year's planned level of exports to the second payments area, and the level of exports will exceed that of imports by an amount lower than that envisaged in the plan.

Plan targets for 1986 are lower than those envisaged in the draft adopted for the 5-year period. What, therefore, are the causes of this situation? Theoretically the explanation might be as follows; either the pressure of the domestic market is so great that potential exports are used to meet domestic needs, or the mechanism intended to stimulate enterprises into exporting is

still too weak. Of course, a combination of these two causes might also be responsible. It would appear that the central authorities, although they have set in motion mechanisms to stimulate exports, have found themselves in a situation affording little room to maneuver. The central authorities are fully aware of the need for an increased export effort, but have insufficient strength to combat a certain inertia displayed by enterprises on the one hand and society on the other. This is the dilemma facing economic policy, a dilemma which, if it is not resolved quickly, will place a serious burden on not only next year's plan, but on the whole 5-year plan.

Apart from the question of exports, the other central problem concerns the need to reduce the material and energy intensiveness of national income. Much consideration is being devoted to these tasks in next year's plan, in both the concrete and regulatory spheres. The long-term effectiveness or ineffectiveness of these undertakings will be decisive for the implementation of structural changes to the economy, for products being up-to-date, for exports, and for the competitiveness of our products in world markets, in both the first and second payments areas. So far things have not been going well in the economy in this respect.

Progress in recent years has not been great, and if a significant change is not brought about in this area, future development will meet with serious barriers. In comparison to other countries consumption of materials and energy in items of unit production is still very high. The world has made a great leap forward, this is particularly evident when one compares the consumption, of fuel, raw materials, and other materials on a unit of income basis, or when consumption in the manufacture of individual products is compared. Existing systems-type solutions have so far proved to be too weak in compelling enterprises to make progress. I know full well that it is difficult to achieve a breakthrough. However widespread the view that energy and material conservation measures are cheaper than the costs entailed in obtaining energy and materials, this knowledge has not been translated into practice to any great degree for a number of reasons. Obstacles standing in the way of achieving this are the low costs of raw materials, energy, and other materials, limited capital spending and the structure of capital spending in particular, and insufficient acceptance of the policy that money is hard to come by, and a too limited understanding of this problem on the part of our management cadres. And yet this is one of the most serious problems--if not the most serious--facing our economy.

Our economy and the society face very many dilemmas; the resolution of these dilemmas cannot rest solely with decisionmakers, that is, decisionmakers at the highest level. All of us must work to overcome these difficulties.

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CSO: 2600/164

ECONOMY

POLAND

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON IMF MEMBERSHIP

LD111315 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Interview with Professor Stanislaw Raczkowski, member of the Polish Consultative Economic, by correspondent Roma Sterna; date and place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] A year has passed since the U.S. Government withdrew a veto against the Polish application to join the IMF. Roma Sterna is talking about this with Professor Stanislaw Raczkowski:

[Sterna] What has changed during this year with respect to Poland's joining that organization?

[Raczkowski] This year, 1985, the matter of Poland's joining the fund has undoubtedly progressed. Why am I saying this? Because an IMF mission has been here twice and one can say that the procedure of Poland's acceptance to the fund has already started. If everything goes well, one can probably expect that Poland will be formally accepted to the fund in the spring of next year, 1986.

[Sterna] Negotiations with the IMF concerning Poland's membership in that organization?

[Raczkowski] The IMF grants its member states, which have similar difficulties as we do now, medium-term credits: for 5 or 8 years and also recently long-term credits for 10 or more years, which the country needs to overcome its payment difficulties. Irrespective of this, when one already is a fund member and belongs to the bank, one can count on credits from the World Bank, investment type credits.

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CSO: 2600/164

ECONOMY

POLAND

PLANNING OFFICIAL ON 'ECONOMIC SOVEREIGNTY'

AU191748 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Dec 85 p 3

[Interview with Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the planning commission, given to Henry Chadzynski: "Factors in Economic Sovereignty"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Chadzynski] Let us talk about factors in economic sovereignty, because opinions aired on this subject in connection with, say, our debts in the West or the policy of greater cooperation with CEMA countries are most contradictory. Is it really true that our share in socialist economic integration leads to our greater economic dependence?

[Dlugosz] Some views are just the opposite. For example, at the end of last July, I read in LE FIGARO Bernard Margueritte's dispatch from Poland in which he said: "At a time when people in Poland talk so loudly about reorientation toward CEMA, it is a fact that Poland has never been so dependent on the West and has never needed its cooperation to such an extent."

[Chadzynski] It would probably be useless to polemize with such views, although they induce one to reflect more deeply on the basic issue: What is it that determines economic sovereignty of every country in this world?

[Dlugosz] Leaving aside the encyclopedic definition of economic sovereignty--I prefer the term economic independence as more relevant--I think this issue is determined by four factors.

The first factor is the potential to keep abreast in the general race for scientific and technological progress, which is gaining in speed and which we must view as a large-scale competition between East and West.

The second factor, which was especially obvious in the second half of the seventies, is the ability of every country to secure the necessary amounts of raw materials, energy, and fuels and to use them economically.

The third crucial factor is the potential to create institutional solutions that are compatible with state interests and that determine the effective management of the national economy.

The fourth factor, which is closest to the historical meaning of economic sovereignty, is the potential to find one's own place in broad international cooperation, primarily economic cooperation.

[Chadzynski] Let us discuss these factors. What is our position in the world race for technology and civilization?

[Dlugosz] We must view this strategic issue, which will determine our development, with utmost attention. This is because since 1977 our imports of machines and installations from the West and from the socialist countries have continued to drop. In this connection we should not forget how the West's policy or technology transfers to the socialist countries is being shaped. We know all about it, and it is not worth expatiating on it, but in view of the current ends it is possible to assert that this source of modern technologies has been all but closed to us unilaterally. If technological progress is so important and if the West's policy is restrictions, where does one look for this progress? The answer to this was given by the Moscow Session of Socialist Leaders in June 1984: it indicated that the problem can be solved by intensifying and programming multilateral and bilateral cooperation in the long run.

This does not mean giving up trade with the West. We are still interested in it, but we have to realize that technology transfers from the West may be on a small scale because of trends toward embargo.

[Chadzynski] In your view, how does the need to supply the country's needs in materials affect the country's economic independence?

[Dlugosz] It is best to illustrate this issue by statistical data on the imports of producer materials. This data shows that considerable fluctuations affect our trade with the nonsocialist countries. It is enough to recall what happened in 1982, which was nothing new, because it had already happened in 1949. But at that time, on the eve of the cold war, it was easier to cope because our economic potential was smaller and our economic relations with the West were also smaller. But the recent violent drop in imports was bound to cause a heavier tremor. Still, it has become obvious that a more developed organism finds it easier to adapt itself to a new situation. Our economy's ability to adapt continues to stun even our less ferocious adversaries.

With our socialist partners we are able to sign an accord for many years, sometimes for more than 20 years, which is an important factor in long-term stabilization of economic development. The effectiveness of imports from socialist countries is much more advantageous than those from the capitalist countries, because as a rule we pay for them with refined goods. That is why our economic interests, the certainty of development, and independence from economic ups and downs induce us to expand our cooperation with CEMA countries. That is why the policy of reorientation is not some empty slogan as the quotation from B. Margueritte's dispatch might imply. From the viewpoint of our independence.

[Chadzynski] How far are we able to find our place in international economic cooperation, which is the fourth factor in economic independence?

[Dlugosz] We must take into account more general processes. Observations of long-term trends in the world do not allow us to assert that the East-West differences in this regard are decreasing. I base myself on former President R. Nixon's article published in foreign affairs in the fall of this year. That is why I see the potential to solve the basic issues of international economic cooperation primarily in cooperation with the socialist countries. In promoting this cooperation there are a number of instruments that can be effective only within the socialist community because of the planned nature of the economy. The consolidation of integration is at the same time a process that makes it possible for every member of the community to strengthen his independence.

[Chadzynski] But this process is not automatic. What can help strengthen our economic position within the socialist community?

[Dlugosz] This depends on two factors. One is the effectiveness of our national efforts to strengthen our economy. The second factor is fostering our people's firm awareness that if we want to be anyone's partner we must promote exports and go for export aggression, if I may say so. Without a dynamic development of exports we will not be able to solve technological progress nor to secure producer materials, nor play any major role in the socialist community's economy and in world trade. If you ask me what should be done to strengthen our economic independence, my brief answer would be: above all export much more!

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CSO: 2600/185

ECONOMY

POLAND

REGIONAL FUNCTIONARIES DISCUSS ECONOMY, ENERGY

AU171324 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Andrzej Leszczynski on conference of PZPR Voivodship economic secretaries and provincial vice governors held at the Office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 11 December]

[Excerpts] Ways of ensuring the proper functioning of the economy during the winter were the subjects of a conference which was held at the Office of the Council of Ministers on 11 December. The conference was attended by PZPR voivodship committee economic secretaries and provincial vice governors. The conference was chaired by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda; it was also attended by Andrzej Dobrucki, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department.

During the first part of the conference reports were presented by representatives of ministries and institutions.

"In general, coal extraction plans are being realized in accordance with overall plan objectives," said Jerzy Wozniak, minister of materials management. Supplies of coal to the marketplace will be 1.5 million metric tons higher than planned, and industry ought to receive the supplies envisaged in the plan.

However, the minister said that coal stocks were declining. Last year's severe winter, and inadequate economies mean that another 2.3 million metric tons of coal are needed for the situation in the coal market to be trouble-free. Bearing this in mind the minister noted that there is an absolute necessity for enterprises to observe electricity consumption limits.

But all of us must make economies, especially those individual and collective consumers who use up half the energy produced at peak consumption periods. "I am not against lights on Christmas trees or shop windows being lit up," said the minister, "but we cannot afford to have illuminated decorations in our streets."

Controls conducted by the ministry have revealed a lack of concern about the use of heating and this calls for a stricter supervision of the heating network and the provisions of heating.

Talking about other fuels, Minister Wozniak said that there were shortages of diesel oil, estimated at 150-200 thousand metric tons (representing 10-15 percent of total consumption), and of oil for heating purposes, estimated at 200 thousand metric tons. The minister ended his report by setting out the principles of materials management for 1986.

The rural fuels market was described in detail by Jan Witkowski, deputy president of the Agricultural Centre of the Cooperative "Peasants' Self-Help." This year 17 thousand metric tons of coal reached the rural market, that is a million metric tons more than in 1985. Of this amount 4.5 million metric tons were allocated for agricultural production purposes.

Despite increased supplies, the needs of the countryside are not being fully met: there is an estimated 2 million metric ton shortage of coal. The causes of this are: the severe winter, increased livestock production, etc. These difficulties are exacerbated by significant amounts of coaldust in supplies.

The conference ended with a speech by Zbigniew Szalajda. The deputy premier stressed the need to overcome the difficulties which the winter period brings with it against a background of economic achievements in 1985 and difficult and complicated economic problems (lower than planned output and export increases, pay and income increases which are excessive in relation to output).

The speaker then discussed some of the problems that had emerged during the course of the conference. "Although we have coal in Poland," he said, "this does not mean that we can burn as much of it as we like."

The deputy premier announced that the government Presidium will shortly draft a coal conservation program which will envisage the use of substitutes (lignite and others), the rationalization of consumption (by way of technical equipment; and price and other regulatory instruments), and by improving the quality of coal.

The deputy premier then stressed the need to conserve electricity, oil, and gas.

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CSO: 2600/185

ECONOMY

POLAND

PLANNING COMMISSION ON ENERGY PROSPECTS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Tomasz Bartoszewicz]

[Text] At its plenary meeting on December 2, the Government Planning Commission considered the energy prospects of the national economy for the years 1986-90.

Vice-Premier Manfred Gorywoda, commission's chairman, informed the plenum that the commission had invited Professor Wlodzimierz Bojarski of the Polish Academy of Sciences' Institute of Fundamental Technological Problems, author of a critical analysis of the country's energy situation, to take part in the meeting.

Professor Bojarski said that the planned 1986-90 investments in the fuel and energy complex are too low. According to him, sources allocated to this complex should be doubled, if another energy crisis at the end of the next five-year period is to be avoided. Professor Bojarski also said that the actual cost of coal mining is much higher than the one entered in the books, and that the lower prices for fuel and energy do not encourage economic use of them. According to Professor Bojarski, the structure of investments in energy is unsound, because plans provide, for example, for the development of the Lublin Coal Basin, where the cost of extracting 1 ton of coal is twice the one in Upper Silesia. The professor appealed for a reconsideration of the investment plans and for organizational changes, including a total central control of the country's power industry.

Participants in the animated discussion mentioned various aspects of the country's energy situation. They emphasized that the situation in this respect would determine the respective growth in material production, which means that the rate of economic growth must be adjusted to the possibilities of the power industry, otherwise, by the end of the 1980's, we may witness a crisis similar to the one at the end of the 1970's.

At the same time, the majority of the debaters believed that the Polish economy could not afford a growth in the energy-and-fuel complex bigger than anticipated. They thought that a doubling of the investments in this field would be unrealistic, because it would affect housing and commodity production, and this would never be accepted by the public.

In this situation the energy conservation program becomes particularly significant. Jerzy Gwiazdzinski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, presented a draft plan providing for a saving of 21 million of tce with five years. The operation will be carried out on three different planes. First, 55 central ventures will be started in energy-saving production. For example, the completion of the second stage of the development of the Katowice Steelmill will enable 12 O.H. furnaces in other steelmills to be eliminated as they were characterized by particularly high energy consumption. This operation will save 12 million tce at the cost of 500 billion zloty. Second, energy prices will gradually increase. However, Gwiazdzinski said, to suddenly increase prices to the level demanded by foreign trade, as proposed by Professor Bojarski, would cause alarming inflation in the economy, therefore the operation should be carried out in stages. Third, administrative measures will be taken, involving, among other things, a ban on the production of certain energy-intensive machines.

According to Professor Jozef Soldaczuk, the most urgent problem is to make prices realistic, as this will lead to an end of fuel rationing. Mining must be profitable, because profitability is the necessary requirement of self-financing and economy. Objectively speaking, the present system is conducive to waste, said Professor Soldaczuk.

The debaters spoke a lot about the need to introduce profound structural changes into the economy, in order to eliminate the most energy-intensive kinds of production. They quoted specific examples of cases where energy input, calculated in foreign trade prices, is higher than the export price for the finished product. In this connection, Professor Jerzy Kleer proposed to prepare a new "list of 500," comprising those enterprises which use most energy. These should be the first to be wound up, and this would be the first stage of the restructuring of the national economy.

Jozef Zajchowski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, argued Professor Kleer's point, stressing the fact that the liquidation of certain, even economically ineffective, enterprises would cause supply problems, since the goods produced by these enterprises satisfy certain economic and social needs. Poland cannot rely on imports, because all the Comecon countries are trying to cut energy-intensive production.

Summing up the discussion, Gorywoda said that the discussion showed that the rate of economic growth must be adjusted to the country's energy potential. The Planning Commission will work on the lines of lowering the energy-intensity of production. The allocation of money to particular investment projects should also be considered, for example, many figures indicate that to develop the Lublin Coal Basin would be a highly ineffective venture. Polish Academy of Sciences' experts, led by Professor Roman Ney, will examine this question in detail.

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CSO: 2020/54

ECONOMY

POLAND

MINING, ENERGY MINISTER ON 1985 'FAVORABLE BALANCE'

LD040411 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1555 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Speech by Minister of Mining and Energy Czeslaw Piotrkowski at miners day rally in Zabrze--live; no video available]

[Excerpts] Brother miners! We are closing 1985 with a favorable balance, despite many setbacks. The workforces of the 69 operational hard coal mines will extract 191.5 million metric tons of hard coal this year, thus achieving last year's production level, despite a 2-day shorter working calendar. The workforces of the remaining branches of Polish mining will end the year with equally favorable production results. Lignite mine workforces will extract more than 55 million metric tons of lignite. The target for nonferrous metal miners is to achieve 29 million metric tons of copper ore and more than 5.3 million metric tons of zinc and lead ores. Good results are being achieved by miners extracting chemical raw materials; salt miners will supply the economy with almost 4.2 million metric tons of this valuable raw material and sulphur miners have set themselves the target of producing 4.85 million metric tons of pure sulphur. Oil and gas miners will extract 5 billion cubic meters of gas.

Because of the role it plays in our everyday life, mining receives universal respect from the whole of society. Miners get expressions of particular recognition from the supreme party and state authorities as a matter of course, for their immense toil and effort. But there is no shortage, both here in Poland and abroad, of those who spread the opinion that it is the miners who are to blame, for example, for the recent absence of coal in storage depots in some voivodships' rural areas; that the process of inflation and so on is deepening because of the miners. I would like to say unequivocally to the authors of these and other opinions: the miners will extract the amount of coal that is set down in the annual central plan for 1985; namely, more than 246 million metric tons, including 191.5 million metric tons of hard coal. The miners, however, have no influence on the functioning of transport or on the distribution of the fruits of their labor, or on the various pathologies of the coal market. I will recall one fact: 2.5 million metric tons of coal in excess of last year's total were directed to the market, especially the rural market, this year. It is not the miners who fix the selling price for coal, either. The mining industry, taking a subsidy from

the state budget, aids a number of other economic spheres with it, including foreign trade, transport, agriculture, the communal economy, and others.

The commissioning of only 200,000 dwellings per year requires an additional 2 million metric tons of coal at a minimum and more than 200 million cubic meters of gas as well. I would like to recall here that Poland is currently 21st among European countries for the production and use of electricity per inhabitant. These are the realities and no emotions over the coal market as a source of primary energy, will change things."

The miners' achievement over the past 40 years must be a springboard for the coal industry's future development. The Sejm of the 8th term, on 21 March 1985, passed a resolution on the measures to guarantee fuel and energy supplies to the national economy up to the year 2000, which implies the needs for their rational use and saving. True, we still have a good deal of coal left in Poland. There is enough for many future generations. However, we must foresee that as we reach deeper and deeper for it, we will have to cope with increasingly difficult mining and geological conditions. In the battle for coal from deposits more than 1,000 meters below ground, from thin and sheer deposits, we will have to enter into more and more expensive, increasingly complex undertakings, which will require the support of more than just the ministry's research and development, design and construction, and production back-up facilities.

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CSO: 2600/164

ECONOMY

POLAND

NEED TO SUSTAIN WORK THROUGH HOLIDAYS STRESSED

LD171917 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Report by Piotr Krol]

[Text] The main Statistical Office (GUS) has informed that the production growth in the whole of the socialist industry amounted to 3.3 percent, against a planned 4 percent rise for the whole year.

Speaking the language of economic strategy--the battle for the maximum approximation of this year's work results to the assumptions of the annual plan--will continue until the last day of the year. Obviously it is not just the plan itself that matters here but a better supplying for the market, homes for families who are waiting for them, and hard currency essential for import; all in all, that our economy should, as speedily as possible, arrive at normality, in order to better satisfy social needs.

If we include today, there are 15 days until the end of the year. This is a lot, and, at the same time, very little. One can tell from the calendar that a few of them will be free of work, and experience tells us that the atmosphere before, during, and after the holidays is not the most favorable as far as work is concerned.

It would be a good thing if this year we defied this bad tradition and tried to shape a better one.

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CSO: 2600/164

ECONOMY

POLAND

GDYNIA SHIPYARD CHANGES PRODUCTION PROFILE

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] The prolonged crisis in world navigation, which has affected the shipbuilding industries of many countries, reducing their output, has affected Poland, too. The Paris Commune shipyard in Gdynia has been the most severely affected of all Polish shipyards. Following the construction of two large dry docks in the 1960's, this most modern of Polish shipyards started to specialize in the building of huge ocean-going vessels in the order of 80,000-120,000 DWT. They were mainly tankers, bulk carriers and oil-bulk-ore ships, which were in demand at that time. For many years, the shipyard had no problems selling this type of ship to the capitalist countries.

Serious problems began in the early 1980's, when some shipowners from the convertible currency zone no longer wanted to collect the large ships they had ordered, as their prices had plummeted on world markets. They used any pretext and resorted to all available means not to collect the vessels. This, in turn, extended the time-cycle of building ships and turning them over for use. In 1982, some shipowners, including one from Hong Kong, used this as a pretext not to collect the large ships they had ordered.

Some other Western shipowners have done the same. For instance, a completed oil-bulk-ore carrier, 100 DWT, has not been collected from the shipyard by a Norwegian shipowner. These problems of the Gdynia Paris Commune shipyard have intensified particularly this year.

The shipyard's problems have been aggravated by constant difficulties arising from their cooperation with other enterprises, delayed deliveries of materials and equipment, and a considerable reduction of the work force. Instead of 13,000, only 8,600 people are working in the shipyard now and there is a shortage of many specialists. One barrier to increasing employment is a shortage of accommodation.

The management of the shipyard has thoroughly analyzed this difficult situation and has prepared a long-term plan for changing the production profile, to the production of smaller vessels of various types. The plans for future contracts have been reoriented--40% of the ships will be supplied to the West, and 60% will be sent to the socialist countries, notably the Soviet Union, or will remain here.

This meets the demands voiced by Polish shipowners for some years past, and soviet shipowners' suggestions to build smaller ships of seven different types and two floating docks.

The dry docks existing at the shipyard permit the simultaneous construction of a number of smaller ships in each dock. When they were experimenting with this method, the Gdynia shipyard workers built 5-6 smaller vessels at a time in one dock. In order to make better use of its potential, the Gdynia shipyard has entered into close cooperation with the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk. This cooperation has been reflected in this year's production by the two shipyards. For instance, the Gdynia shipyard made three large hulls, which were then equipped at the Gdansk shipyard and at some other, smaller shipyards.

Realizing that housing construction is a factor which stabilizes the work force and prevents decreases in employment, the shipyard has decided to intensify its housing program. One hundred fifty apartments will have been built by the end of this year and the shipyard is planning to build 1,700 by 1990. The local authorities have allocated a new area at Rumia for housing estates. The shipyard will promote the construction of private detached and terrace houses and cooperative blocks of flats. It will help in the preparation of the technical infrastructure, building central heating systems and roads.

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CSO: 2020/54

ECONOMY

POLAND

BRIEFS

COAL INDUSTRY WAGES--An agreement was signed today in Katowice concerning the branch system of remuneration in coal industry enterprises. The document, which was signed by Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and energy, and Rajmund Moryc, chairman of the Trade Union Federation of Coal Miners, and Lucjan Jakubowski of the Lignite Mining Trade Union, is the beginning of a process of [word indistinct] wages in the coal industry. New principles for remuneration in coal mining, which will be obligatory from 1 December of this year, take into account the general assumptions of enterprise wage systems introduced in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 26 Nov 85 1DJ] /9599

STEEL PROJECT WITH USSR--The production of rails began yesterday in the Katowice Steelworks' heat treatment department. The department is one of three investment projects being implemented in accordance with the cooperation agreement in the sphere of steel production concluded between the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union, and in accordance with the Council of Ministers resolution of 6 February last year. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 1 Dec 85 1DJ] /9599

POLAND, HUNGARY TRADE AGREEMENT--The value of Polish-Hungarian trade turnover and services in the coming 5-year period will amount to R6.3 billion. This value is envisaged by a trade agreement between Poland and Hungary for 1986-90, which has been signed in Warsaw today. We shall import from Hungary wheat, pharmaceuticals, furniture, light bulbs, and sports equipment, as well as milk churns. We shall also import Ikarus buses that never fail in winter, medical equipment, and port cranes. In turn Poland will sell coal, coke, sulfur, and provide construction services, from which we obtain funds for Polish tourism in Hungary. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 Dec 85] /9599

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' RESOLUTIONS--The Council of Ministers has held a meeting in which issues of investment projects and protection of the environment were examined. The Council adopted three resolutions on investment projects: the first concerns the results of the review which was carried out this year of investment projects and recalculation of their value in today's prices; the second established principles of conduct regarding the management of assets which come from investment projects which have been halted and whose construction will not resume until the end of the year. Out of 1,600 investment projects which have been halted over 400 are still awaiting a decision on

their fate. The government has granted the owners of investment projects far-reaching relief--they have full freedom in their management and can even sell them abroad. [Third resolution not reported] [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 13 Dec 85] /9599

HUNGARIAN TRADE, PAYMENTS--A protocol on trade exchange and payments for next year between Poland and Hungary has been signed in Budapest. The value of mutual supplies will amount to almost R1 million which means a further increase in exchange in comparison to this year by 15 percent. Mutual supplies of machines and equipment will make up over 60 percent of the turnover. There will be a significant 20 percent increase in supplies of goods earmarked directly to the market. This will include, among other things, furniture, knitwear, light bulbs, cosmetics, sport equipment, agricultural goods, and foodstuffs and medicines. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Dec 85 LD]

INDIAN TRADE PROTOCOL--Poland India have signed an exchange protocol for next year, initialled a trade and payments agreement and an agreement on exchange for the coming 5 years. Poland will supply to India with machinery and installations; sulphur and chemical products. We will import high-protein feed, tea, pepper, cotton, jute, and textile machinery from India. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Dec 85 LD] /9599

BULGARIAN AGREEMENTS--An agreement on goods exchange between Poland and Bulgaria, envisaging mutual goods deliveries worth R36 million has been signed in Sofia. At the same time a protocol was signed on scientific and technical cooperation between the Bulgarian Ministry of Production and Trade for Consumer Goods and the Polish Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Dec 85 LD] /9599

CSO: 2600/164

COAL EXPORT FIGURES--In 1985, a total of 36 million metric tons of hard coal have been exported. In the record year of 1984, Poland exported over 43 million metric tons of coal. The export target for 1986 is similar to this year, that is up to 36 million metric tons, while the demand for Polish coal reaches 45 million metric tons. [Summary] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 28 Dec 85 LD] /9599

MESSNER MEETS STEEL WORKERS--Premier Zbigniew Messner has received representatives of the constructors of the recently-commissioned rail-heat treatment section at the Katowice steelworks and of the profiling section at the Pokoj Steelworks, as well as the steelmen working in those sections. Their construction, halted in 1980 because of a lack of investment funds, was completed thanks to credits granted by the Soviet Union in the form of ready cash and equipment. During the conversation, the modernity of the commissioned projects and the technology used in them was stressed. Premier Messner thanked the work force representatives on behalf of Wojciech Jaruzelski and on his own behalf for the efficient course of the construction work, which meant that both sections were able to be commissioned before the deadline. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 30 Dec 85] /9599

CSO: 2600/185

SHIPS FOR USSR, FINLAND--[Place indistinct] 30 Dec--Two vessels for Soviet shipowners--a fourth cranewhip and a ninth Ro-Ro vessel--were launched in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk today. Also ready for handing over tomorrow to a Finnish shipowner is a modern prototype bulk carrier that concludes the shipyard's production plan of 16 vessels this year. A 39,000-tonne cellulose carrier launched in the Komuna Paryska Shipyard of Gdynia makes up the 5-millionth tonne since 1951 when the shipyard started its production. It took 20 years to launch the first millionth tonne in 1971, while each next million of tonnes were built in three years. The Komuna Paryska Shipyard has already constructed 469 vessels of 20 types for Polish and foreign shipowners. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 30 Dec 85 LD] /9599

CSO: 2020/59

MINING EQUIPMENT TO CHINA--A contract for the delivery of mining equipment and machinery, worth almost 122 million Swiss francs. China in 1986-1987 was signed in Katowice on 29 November. The contract provides for the delivery of 13 mechanical mining machines, 14 combined cutter loaders and 6 conveyors to China through the Kopex foreign trade company. The Chinese side is also interested in expanding cooperation and purchasing heading machinery and loaders. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Nov-1 Dec 85 p 1] /9274

CSO: 2020/54

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

BIRLEA REPORT ON 1986 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

AU161041 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Dec 85 p 5

["Report on the Draft Law on the Uniform National Socioeconomic Development Plan of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1986 Presented by Comrade Stefan Birlea, Chairman of the State Planning Committee"]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades deputies: On behalf of the government, please permit me to present to the Grand National Assembly the draft law on the adoption of the uniform national socioeconomic plan of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1986, a plan of great significance which--based on the 13th party congress directives--marks the transition to the fulfillment of the eighth 5-year plan and our country's entrance to a superior development stage.

The draft plan that was submitted for your discussion and approval bears the clear marks of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's revolutionary thinking and stresses the decisive role played by the secretary general in drafting and implementing our party's and state's overall policy based on the application of the principles and generally valid truths of scientific socialism to the specific conditions in Romania. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, under whose direct guidance the overall activity of substantiating next year's socioeconomic development took place, examined at various stages the plan proposals for the overall economy, for branches, ministries, and for regions and guided concerns in the direction that ensure the solution of the cardinal problems of a sustained economic growth, of the balanced development of all sectors of the economy, and of firmly implementing the endorsed national and special programs. With his exceptional capability to make a scientific analysis and deal with the essence of phenomena, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, whose activity has earned him the trust, esteem, and love of the whole nation, specified the way we should act to utilize material resources with maximum efficiency, and to more rapidly increase social labor productivity, a sure source of increasing the national income and of achieving a better quality of work and life for our people.

In conformity with the broad democratic system that characterizes the overall socioeconomic life of our country, the draft plan was prepared in close cooperation with the collective leadership bodies in enterprises and centrals,

with the people's councils, the ministries, and with the other central bodies; it was discussed in the general meetings of working people, examined and un-animously endorsed by the RCP Central Committee plenum, by the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development, by the National Council of Working People, and by the Legislative Chamber of the people's councils.

Comrade deputies, in conformity with recommendations and guidelines put forward by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, the overall socioeconomic development next year must give basic priority to accentuating the qualitative aspect of economic growth, to the trend toward an intensive type of reproduction, and to substantially increasing efficiency in all areas of activity. On this basis, the 1986 plan stipulates higher development indexes than the average growth rates established for the 1986-90 period, so that we will be able to ensure, beginning with the first year of the next 5-year plan, conditions for the complete fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 13th party congress.

It must be underlined that the acceleration of the intensive development of all economic branches is based on the increased contribution made by science and on the expansion of technological progress in keeping with the programs drafted under the direct leadership of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, first deputy prime minister of the government, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, and scientist of great international prestige through whose excellent activity Romanian science is making an increasingly greater contribution to the constant prosperity of our homeland, thus being one of the decisive factors of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country.

The 1986 plan envisages the continuation--at a qualitatively new and superior level--of the process of socialist industrialization, an option based on the original ideas and theses of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our much beloved and esteemed leader, and a requirement determined by the development of the forces of production and by the strengthening of our country's economic potential.

Next year industrial output is to increase 8-9 percent. Within this framework, our concerns focus on further expanding our own raw material and energy base by intensifying geological research and increasing its efficiency, along with speeding up work aimed at the utilization of discovered reserves, especially those of mineral fuels. By putting into operation new extraction capacities and by expanding modern exploitation and processing technologies, next year the extractive industry will achieve production levels amounting to 69 million metric tons of coal; 12.1 million metric tons of crude oil; and 31 billion cubic meters of methane gas. Important increases are also envisaged in the nonferrous iron ore field, especially in the field of copper ores and useful nonmetal substances.

Envisaging an electrical energy production of more than 77 billion kilowatt per hours aims at more vigorously increasing the amount of energy derived from coal and shales that will reach some 40 percent of the energy production of power plants. We will continue to place stress on the application to the

letter of the important measures recently established by the party and state leadership with a view to improving the activity in the energy system and ensuring strict order and discipline in each unit.

It must be stressed that ensuring the energy required for the country's socio-economic development should be achieved by making maximum use of domestic energy sources, including new and reusable sources, by intensified action to save fuels and electrical power, and by establishing a balanced energy system for shifts and the days of the week.

The processing industry, in which a growth is expected primarily in machine-building and chemistry, production structures will be modernized, quality will be improved, and the efficiency and competitiveness of products in the international market will be increased.

In 1986, the metallurgical industry is to achieve 16.4 million metric tons of steel; the share of quality steels will increase 62.5 percent along with an improvement in the range, structure and quality of highly-processed metallurgical products, a fact that will substantially increase the degree of utilization of metal.

The machine-building industry, which will represent 29 percent of our country's industrial production, is expected to develop--in accordance with the requirements of implementing the investment program, the increase in the volume and efficiency of exports by the intensification of actions aimed at modernizing, redesigning, and introducing new products and equipment characterized by as low a metal consumption as possible.

Chemistry and petrochemistry, which are planned to develop at higher rates than the average rate in industry, shall increase to a greater extent outputs in subbranches that are making better use of raw materials, especially low-tonnage and fine synthesis chemical products, and shall diversify the product range and improve product quality in order to better meet the needs of the economy and to increase exports.

The plan provisions for the construction materials industry ensures the implementation of the investment program and of the export tasks under conditions of strictly limiting the manufacture of products characterized by high energy consumption to the strictly necessary ones. In the wood, pulp, and paper industry, production is oriented toward achieving light and standardized product varieties, designed in such a way as to ensure the most efficient utilization of the wood supply.

For light industry, the plan envisages measures to improve the quality and structure of products and to reduce raw material and other material consumption, including the greater use of recyclable materials and of substitutes. The levels of production in the food industry are correlated with the resources of agricultural raw materials and ensure an increased degree of industrialization.

What is essential for fulfilling the plan provisions is to act with determination, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recommended at the Congress of Science and

Education, to promote what is new in all branches and sectors of activity; to modernize manufacturing processes; perfect the organization of the production process and of labor; to apply to the letter the measures established on the utilization with maximum efficiency of the production capacities; to increase labor productivity; to cut back on specific consumption; to increase the utilization rate of raw materials; to intensify recycling recoverable materials, and to substantially improve product quality.

Comrades, the provisions of the draft plan reflect the orientations and recommendations of the party secretary general regarding ensuring the balance between the development of industry and agriculture and intensively increasing and modernizing overall agriculture, the second basic branch of our national economy.

The 6-7 percent increase in the overall agricultural production compared with 1985 is supported by a significant investment volume amounting to 52.3 billion lei and aims at better organizing our overall activity in keeping with the provisions of the national program on achieving sure and stable harvests. In the vegetable field we plan to achieve 31 million metric tons of grain, that is more than 1,300 kilograms per capita, and an increased production of industrial plants, vegetables, and fruits. Special attention is being paid to developing animal breeding; measures have been envisaged to ensure an increase in livestock and in meat, milk, wool, and other livestock products in keeping with the provisions of the program on self-management and self-sufficiency and with a view to ensuring better supplies of agricultural produce and foodstuffs for our people.

To fulfill the plan provisions, it is necessary to take firm action to make more efficient use of the land and of the technical-material base, to carry out all irrigation, drainage, and soil-erosion work, and to capitalize on all possibilities to increase vegetable and animal products more rapidly--a basic goal of implementing the new agrarian revolution in our country.

Esteemed comrades, the increase in the national income and its judicious allocation for the accumulation and consumption funds ensures the necessary means to intensively develop the forces of production and, on this basis, to implement the program on constantly improving the material and cultural living standard of our people.

The draft plan envisages an increase in the total remuneration fund for the working personnel and in the incomes of peasants, the promotion of a firm policy in connection with the stability of retail prices and fees for public services; the sale of retail goods through the socialist trade network will amount to 280 billion lei while public services will increase some 15 percent compared with 1985. Some 140,000 apartments will be built next year; measures have been put forward to systematize our country's localities and areas and the necessary means are available to further perfect education, and culture and to improve medical care and social assistance.

Esteemed comrades, the provisions of the 1986 draft plan are fully in keeping with the possibilities available in the Romanian economy and the established

material, financial, and foreign currency balance will create conditions for further progress in our economic and social situation in order to successfully proceed to resolutely implementing the historic 13th party congress decisions. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in his masterful speech to the recent plenary session of the National Council of Workers, through properly organizing our activity and through mobilizing the overall potential available in our country, next year's plan provisions can be fully and more efficiently fulfilled.

With the firm conviction that under the leadership of the RCP headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, all working people in our homeland will act with dedication and devotion to commendably fulfill next year's plan provisions, I want to ask you, esteemed comrade deputies, to give power of law to the Draft Uniform National Plan on Romania's Socioeconomic Development for 1986.

Esteemed comrade deputies, the draft plan gives concrete form to Nicolae Ceausescu's original concept on the judicious distribution of the national income for the accumulation fund and the consumption fund, a concept that has been promoted consistently by our party and that has fully proved its correctness constituting a factor of greatest importance for increasing our country's economic potential and for constantly improving the well-being of our whole people.

The allocation also in 1986 of an important part of the national income for the accumulation fund ensures the implementation of a comprehensive investment program amounting to 265-270 billion lei and oriented primarily toward developing the raw material and energy base and agriculture, toward the modernization of installations and technologies, achieving the goals that ensure increased exports and reduced imports, and toward increasing efficiency in all areas of the economy; some 185 important industrial and agrozootechnical units will be put into operation next year.

The draft plan envisages a 12-15 percent increase in the volume of foreign trade, a fact that will ensure, for next year, too, our country's active and effective participation in the international division of labor and will create conditions for ensuring means of payment in keeping with the requirements of economic development and with the further reduction of our foreign debts. The plan provisions observe the recommendations made by the party and state leadership regarding an increase in the volume and efficiency of exports and the appropriate management of funds intended for imports. Account was taken of the agreements concluded with the CEMA member-countries during the meeting on coordinating the 5-year plans for the 1986-90 period and of expanding cooperation and trade with all socialist countries, with the developing countries, and with the other states. Measures were envisaged to improve the structure of production intended for exports, to increase the contribution by each branch to making up for imports and for the payments that have to be made by the economy.

The commendable fulfillment of the plan provisions in foreign trade requires energetic action to intensify foreign market studies, to conclude effective

contracts for goods intended for export, to diversify marketing forms and expand trade outlets, to achieve the flawless manufacture of products designed for export and ensure that they are delivered on schedule, and to see to it that the allocations for the state's central foreign currency fund are carried out to the letter.

Esteemed comrades, the plan provisions are based on the guidelines and recommendations of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, in connection with substantially increasing economic efficiency in all areas and the need to act with determination to implement the special programs on increasing labor productivity, more effectively utilizing all material resources, increasing the technical and qualitative level of products, and on reducing production costs, and in connection with constantly strengthening workers self-management and economic-financial self-administration.

The firm orientation toward accentuating the intensive type of reproduction is reflected in the 10-12 percent increase in the national income which is higher than that envisaged for the social product which is increasing by 7-8 percent and it is also reflected in the fact that more than 90 percent of the increase in the national income is achieved by increasing social labor productivity; compared with 1985, the rate of utilizing raw materials and energy will increase by 5 percent.

Labor productivity in national industry--calculated on the basis of the commodity-output--will increase 10-12 percent compared to 1985; important increases in labor productivity are envisaged for all sectors, especially on the basis of a scientific organization of the production process and of labor, and the utilization of mechanization, automation, robotics and electronics in the manufacturing process.

To fulfill the efficiency indexes, enterprises, centrals, and ministries must take firm action to apply the results of scientific research and of technological development rapidly in the production process, to extend the technological progress on a broad scale to constantly improve the professional training of working personnel, and to strengthen order and discipline in all areas.

A role of great importance for the fulfillment of next year's plan is played, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated, by the firm application of the new economic-financial mechanism, the principles of self-management and self-administration in all areas. We are dutybound to take firm action to perfect the activity of all planning bodies to increase the role and responsibility of general meetings and of workers councils in enterprises, and of the collective leadership bodies in centrals and ministries in properly running the overall productive potential in order to strengthen and develop socialist ownership.

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CSO: 2700/56

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

LAW ON 1986 STATE BUDGET

AU061101 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Dec 85 p 4

["Law on the 1986 Budget of the Socialist Republic of Romania," adopted by the Grand National Assembly on 18 December]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopted the present law.

Article 1. The 1986 state budget on the Socialist Republic of Romania features the centralized state revenues and their allocation in accordance with the targets of the uniform national plan on the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the plan on the development of agriculture and food industry adopted by the Grand National Assembly to finance the development of the national economy, social and cultural activities, the country's defense, and other social requirements under conditions of increased efficiency and of ensuring a financial monetary balance.

The state budget of the Socialist Republic of Romania envisages revenues totaling 340,913.5 million lei and expenses totaling 340,913.5 lei.

The overall expense volume of the state budget includes reserve funds of 39,460.6 million lei for the use of the State Council.

Article 2. Local budgets envisage incomes totaling 22,555.5 million lei and expenses totaling 18,371.3 million lei, thus showing a surplus of 4,184.2 million lei, and are included in the state budget of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 3. State budget revenues resulting from payments from profits made by state economic units, from appropriations for social purposes, from goods turnover duties, and taxes levied on the use of state-owned land are set at 218,035.7 million lei.

Article 4. State budget revenues from income taxes of the overall remuneration fund are set at 47,500 million lei; those from income taxes in cooperative and civic units at 1,910.1 million lei; those from agricultural taxes in agricultural production cooperatives at 1,488.7 million lei, and revenues from incomes and other taxes levied on the people at 4,216.5 million lei.

Article 5. State social insurance revenues for 1986 are set at 43,152 million lei.

Article 6. Expenditures to finance the national economy are covered by the funds of economic units, state budget allocations, and bank credits in accordance with legal provisions. State budget expenditures for this purpose in 1986 are set at 185,230.7 million lei.

To finance the investments of people's councils which were approved in the uniform national plan on socioeconomic development, the Investments Bank shall grant credits under the conditions of the article 51, paragraph 6, of the Finance Law, repayable from the incomes provided in the people's councils' own budgets for the following years.

Article 7. Expenditures from the state budget to finance agricultural, animal breeding, and veterinary activities are set at 5,614.1 million lei, those for the maintenance and repair of roads and bridges at 3,034.9 million lei, and those for communal management at 2,076 million lei.

Article 8. Expenses for financing scientific research, technological development, and technical progress will be covered from funds set up in economic units in accordance with legal provisions, and from state budget allocations. The 1986 state budget expenses for this purpose are set at 2,138.5 million lei.

Expenses for financing geological prospecting and research aimed at finding new deposits are set at 7,855.8 million lei.

Article 9. Expenses for sociocultural activities which are financed, in accordance with legal provisions, from the state budget and the incomes of institutions, socialist economic units, mass and civic organizations, and from the population's contributions in money, are set at 110,871.4 million lei and are allocated as follows:

	<u>Million Lei</u>	
	<u>Total Expenses</u>	<u>Out of Which From the State Budget</u>
a) Education	22,036.4	17,139.6
b) Culture and art	2,757.9	631.3
c) Health	18,354.9	17,713.9
d) Physical education and sports	1,098.5	340
e) State allowances and other aid for children	15,806.3	15,028.2
f) Pensions and aid for war disabled, widows, and orphans, for military and other people, and other social assistance	3,002.5	2,943.4
g) Social insurance	45,938.4	38,658.7

Article 10. Expenditures for the state government and administration bodies and for judicial bodies and the prosecutor's office are set at 3,842.7 million lei.

Of those expenditures 3 million lei are allocated to the Grand National Assembly.

Article 11. Expenditures for the country's defense are set at 12,207.6 million lei.

Article 12. From the surplus in their own 1986 budgets totaling 4,184.2 million lei, the people's councils committees and bureaus shall pay their contributions in money to the state budget totaling 3,318 million lei in order to set up the fund for our society's general development, while the difference of 866.2 million lei constitutes the circulating fund of at most 5 percent of the volume of their own incomes designed for their self-financing.

In implementing the budget, the 5 percent limit stipulated in paragraph 1-- for the purpose of setting up the circulating funds for self-financing--is applied to incomes achieved.

Those regional-administrative units whose plan envisages balanced budgets, without any surplus, but which register a surplus in implementing the budget, shall set up circulating funds for self-financing in keeping with paragraphs 1 and 2.

In 1986 budgetary reserve funds shall be envisaged for the committees or executive bureaus of the people's councils of the counties, of Bucharest Municipality, of the municipalities, the sectors of Bucharest Municipality, towns, and communes totaling 304 million lei. The reserve funds in the budget of each regional-administrative unit are set up in accordance with article 195 of Law No 9/1972 and up to 2 percent of the total volume of their expenditures.

The use of these reserve funds shall be approved by each executive committee or bureau--as the case may be--for its own budget in accordance with the conditions under article 217 of Finance Law No 9/1972.

The surplus of local budgets resulting from the implementation of the 1985 budget shall be adjusted in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 223 of Finance Law No 9/1972.

Article 13. The state budget estimates on revenues represent the minimum tasks to be fulfilled while provisions on expenditures are maximum limits that should not be exceeded.

Article 14. The state budget is implemented under the guidance and supervision of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers will periodically examine the implementation of the state budget, the centralized financial plan, and of the other financial plans and will work out the necessary measures to achieve the overall revenues

envisaged in the state budget and the other financial plans; to make expenditures in accordance with the stage of fulfilling plan tasks; to completely achieve the revenues envisaged in the budgets for revenues and expenditures of ministries, the other central and local bodies, of centrals, enterprises, and institutions; to make expenditures under conditions of increased efficiency; to employ a strict savings system; to strengthen financial and banking control in all sectors of activity, and to maintain a financial, monetary, and hard currency balance.

Article 15. Ministries, the other central and local bodies, the central coordination bodies, and banks will see to it that the economic and financial indexes envisaged in the revenue and expense budgets of units and in the state budget are completely fulfilled and will take measures to ensure that all units firmly apply the principles of the financial-economic mechanism and economic-financial self-administration is strengthened in order to increase the accumulation of funds, efficiency, and profits, and to constantly cut back on expenses.

Article 16. The Council of Ministers shall take measures so that the ministries and the other central and local bodies, centrals and enterprises, together with the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the National Council for Science and Technology, and banks will act to:

- a) Improve the activity of all enterprises in keeping with the principles of the economic-financial mechanism; utilize material, labor, and financial resources with maximum efficiency; increase the profitability of each unit and of each product and activity, so as to achieve maximum efficiency out of each leu invested or spent and so as to contribute to constantly increasing outputs and profits;
- b) Completely fulfill the plan tasks regarding highly technical and quality itemized and net production and the production goods sold and paid for; firmly fulfill the export plan; make better use of raw and other materials, and intensively develop all branches of our national economy;
- c) Fulfill the provisions of the special programs drafted by each unit to further cut back on production costs, especially material ones, by maximum cutbacks on energy and fuels, by improving consumption norms for raw materials, by expanding the activity of recovering, reconditioning, and recycling raw and other materials, and by cutting back indirect and administrative-management expenses to the strictly necessary;
- d) Increase the contribution of scientific research work and technological progress to developing, modernizing, and improving the structure of the production process, to raising the technological and qualitative level of products, to increasing labor productivity to a greater extent, to perfecting the organization and norm-setting of labor, to shortening the research-design-production cycle, and to more effectively introducing the latest achievements of the scientific-technological revolution into the production process;

e) Ensure that each economic unit fulfills its tasks of accumulating the planned funds and tasks regarding payment to the budget from profits, the allocations for society, taxes on goods turnover, and regarding the other payments stipulated by law;

f) Completely secure planned resources in order to repay funds received from society and set up each economic unit's own funds for economic development and as an incentive for working personnel, and secure the other funds stipulated by law;

g) Fulfill the provisions of the program on developing foreign trade and international economic cooperation, increase and diversify economic exchanges and economic and technological cooperation ventures; give an impetus to export production; increase the profitability of joint production and trade companies at home and abroad; increase the share of products with a higher degree of utilization raw and other materials and of the labor force; ensure the foreign currency fund in the construction-assembly field or through delivery of plans, complex installations, and through granting the technological assistance to foreign countries; rationally manage foreign currency funds allocated for imports and observe established limits in this respect; intensify the marketing activity; diversify trade forms, and effectively adapt the production process to foreign market requirements;

h) Completely fulfill the provisions of the program on increasing labor productivity in 1986 to a greater extent by perfecting the organization and norm-setting of labor, by expanding and giving general application to advanced technologies, increasing the level of mechanization, automation, and robotics in the production process, by constantly improving the level of professional training and qualifications of the working personnel; strengthen order and discipline at each work place; increase the sense of responsibility and people's participation in judiciously and effectively managing material, labor, and financial resources of units; and to firmly apply the principles of the overall contract system of remuneration in industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, and in other fields of activity.

i) Effectively use funds at the disposal of units; increase the rotation speed of circulating capital; observe the established stock norms and regulations for circulating capital; eliminate and prevent freezing of funds; see to it that economic units make better use of bank credits; cut back on the volume of credits that are not repaid on schedule and on outstanding payments; and accelerate deductions and constantly ensure a balance between returns and payments;

j) Concentrate material and financial means and manpower and devote their maximum effective utilization to speeding up the completion of production capacities under construction, increasing the energy, raw and other material base, and fulfilling the program on modernizing and improving the technological level of industry, on carrying out the program on irrigation and land improvement, and on developing agriculture and the other sectors of activity;

k) More effectively utilize funds allocated from the state budget for financing geological work and prospecting, agricultural work, animal breeding, and veterinary surgery, maintenance and repair of roads and bridges, communal management, and other economic projects; to strictly use funds for the projects for which they were allocated; and to apply a strict savings system;

l) Utilize with maximum efficiency the units' own funds and those allocated from the state budget for sociocultural, administrative, and other activities; restrict maintenance, operational, and repairs of buildings and installations to what is strictly necessary; effectively use the material base, and to increase the units' own incomes and increase the level of self-financing of sociocultural and other institutions;

m) Carry out an exacting and constant financial control--especially a preventive control--in all areas of socioeconomic activity to ensure that the plan, contract, and financial discipline is strictly observed and that material, labor, and financial means are better utilized, so that each leu is used according to plan and with maximum socioeconomic efficiency.

Article 17. The Council of Ministers shall take measures so that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, and the county agricultural units and bodies, as well as the financial-banking bodies, will act to ensure the fulfillment of the 1986 plan tasks on achieving secure and stable agricultural yields; the implementation of the irrigation and land improvement program; the expansion of the chemicalization and mechanization of agricultural work; and the extensive application of the achievements of agricultural and veterinary sciences in order to thus ensure the development of a highly productive, efficient, and intensive agriculture and to completely achieve the funds planned for 1986.

Article 18. To make more effective use of funds for financing investment projects and to eliminate and prevent the freezing of funds, the Council of Ministers shall take measures so that ministries, the other central and local bodies, centrals and enterprises, together with the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Finance, banks, and the Council for Coordinating Investment Activity, ensure: a thorough economic-technical substantiation of carrying out investment projects and a judicious allocation of the necessary material and financial resources; further cutbacks in investment costs by applying the most efficient technological and construction solutions, by revising standard projects and reducing the share of construction-assembly work, by reducing the consumption of construction materials and making extensive use of prefabricated ones, better utilizing construction equipment and mechanisms, observing deadlines for beginning and finishing investment projects, reducing and preventing the freezing of funds in unfinished investment projects and of equipment stationed on construction sites beyond the deadline, and by strengthening order and discipline in the management of material and financial means on construction sites.

Article 19. The Council of Ministers shall take measures so that the ministries, the other central and local bodies, centrals and enterprises, together with specialized institutions and academies, scientific research and technological engineering units--under the uniform coordination of the National Council of Science and Education and in cooperation with the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, and banks--ensure: an intensive scientific research activity and an increase in its contribution to developing the energy and raw material base and to increasing labor productivity by modernizing manufacturing technologies; the mechanization and automation of the production process, an improved technical and qualitative level of products; an increased level of competitiveness of Romanian products; a rapid introduction of the most modern achievements of science and technology into the production process, by making better use of funds allocated to finance research work on the basis of reducing expenses and increasing labor productivity in this area.

Article 20. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, banks, ministries, centrals, enterprises manufacturing export products, and foreign trade enterprises shall take measures to completely fulfill tasks in foreign trade and international economic cooperation, to ensure the conclusion of long-term contracts, to achieve appropriate prices on foreign markets with a view to ensuring a higher foreign currency efficiency, to collect all foreign currency debts from foreign partners on schedule and under conditions agreed upon with regard to foreign currency rights, to ensure the strict observance of the envisaged equilibrium of the balance of trade and of foreign payments, to secure the necessary foreign currency to reduce foreign debts in accordance with the sums of money envisaged for 1986, and to consolidate foreign currency reserves.

Article 21. The Committee for Problems of People's Councils, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, together with the executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils shall take measures to completely achieve the budget revenues of the communes, towns, municipalities, the sectors of Bucharest Municipality, of the counties, and of Bucharest Municipality, by constantly developing and diversifying production activities of local interest, public services and other economic activities; to fully use local resources, make maximum use of production capacities, and increase labor productivity and economic efficiency to a greater extent in order to constantly increase the units' own incomes out of which they ensure--in keeping with the law--increased contributions in money to set up the fund for the general development of the overall society and out of which they cover their own expenses.

Article 22. The executive committees of the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest Municipality shall take measures to appropriately implement their own budget revenues and expenditures and the budget revenues and expenditures of the lower echelon regional-administrative units, as well as the planned budget surplus.

At the same time, the executive committees and bureaus of people's councils are responsible for ensuring that all socialist units, irrespective of their subordination, achieve the revenues stipulated by the state budget.

The executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils shall ensure the efficient use of material and financial assets at their disposal under conditions of maximum socioeconomic efficiency by observing the financial discipline and the country's laws, and by eliminating any kind of waste.

At the same time, the executive committees and bureaus of people's councils shall act to reduce expenditures from local budgets by building sociocultural, economic, and civic-urban establishments with people's contributions in money and work under conditions stipulated by law, by attracting the people to a greater extent to activities aimed at improving the image of localities, by expanding the self-management of sociocultural and other units, by better utilizing the material base at the disposal of units, and by introducing a strict savings system.

Article 23. The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Finance, banks, ministries and the financial control bodies shall ensure the firm application of the overall contract system of remuneration in centrals and enterprises and shall take action to control and assist them in connection with determining and utilizing the remuneration fund, with the legality of payments, with judiciously managing planned remuneration funds and in keeping with the law, and in connection with correctly reporting on the fulfillment of indexes which decide whether the entire remuneration is granted.

Article 24. Ministries and the other central and local bodies, the workers' councils in centrals and enterprises in cooperation with the financial-banking bodies and with the planning and supply bodies shall see to it that each unit completely achieves planned revenues; that planned production costs are observed; that their own funds on socioeconomic development are legally set up and used; that causes leading to the freezing of material assets are avoided and that the rotation speed of circulating capital is accelerated; and that preventive financial control of the use of material and financial assets is strengthened.

Article 25. The Ministry of Finance, together with the State Planning Committee, banks, ministries, and the other central and local bodies, shall examine, on a monthly basis, how the state budget, the centralized financial plan, and the other financial plans are being fulfilled and shall take action to ensure the fulfillment of revenue tasks; that expenditures are in keeping with the level of fulfilling plan tasks under more efficient conditions; that financial-banking control is strengthened in all fields of activity, and that the financial, monetary, foreign currency balance is maintained.

At the same time, the collective leadership bodies in ministries, centrals, enterprises, and institutions, together with the financial-banking bodies, shall examine, on a monthly basis, how each unit is implementing its revenue and expenditures budget and shall take measures to ensure the fulfillment of revenue tasks and a constant cutback on expenditures; increased profits, economic profitability and efficiency; and the complete fulfillment of obligations toward the state budget.

Article 26. The Supreme Court of Financial Control, the Financial-Banking Council, the Ministry of Finance, and banks shall act, together with ministries and the other central and local bodies, to exert exacting preventive financial control over the economy, to rationally and effectively administer material and financial assets, to firmly promote--in all areas of activity--a strict savings system in expenses, regardless of what funds will cover those expenses, to establish firm order and discipline, and ensure the observance of the country's laws, the plan, and financial discipline, and to protect socialist property.

Article 27. The indexes envisaged in the state budget and in the centralized financial plan for 1986 shall be distributed among ministries, the other central and local bodies, and centrals by State Council decree.

Article 28. The general balance sheet for the 1986 budget is adopted, with revenues totaling 310,937,592,387 lei, and expenditures totaling 260,207,197,342 lei, with a surplus of 50,730,395,045 lei, of which 48,751,543,800 lei were recorded in the national budget, and 1,978,851,245 lei in local budgets.

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CSO: 2700/56

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW ACADEMY OF SCIENCES CHAIRMAN

LD282052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received in Prague Castle today in the presence of Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and prime minister of the CSSR, the newly appointed chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Academician Josef Riman.

In a friendly conversation Academician Josef Riman informed Comrade Gustav Husak about the results of the work and assignments of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Czechoslovak scientists, he said, are conscious of the fact that our society expects from them an ever more significant contribution in tackling topical issues of scientific and technical development. This requires to apply also in scientific and research work a demanding and critical approach, eliminate tolerance of average and below average results. The progress of science also presupposes corresponding changes in the thinking of scientific workers, a more effective combining of the forces of the entire scientific and research base and its even closer links with practice. It is also essential to achieve a higher degree of international scientific and technical cooperation, especially with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He assured Comrade Husak that the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences will do its utmost to fulfill with honor the assignments to be set before science by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that the highest party and state bodies regard the development and all round application of science and technology as the most progressive segment of the development of production forces, as a factor of a fundamental significance for the further advancement of the developed socialist society. This is why not a little was done during the past period for the reinforcement of our scientific and research base, for the education of scientific cadres, for the application of scientific and technological progress in practice. Czechoslovakia also ranks amongst the countries which occupy a leading position in regard to the proportion of expenditure on science and research.

From the viewpoint of the present and even more so the future requirements of our society we however assess the results achieved soberly, said Comrade Husak. Scientific and technological progress has not yet become to a sufficient degree the starting base and axis of our plans, the principal segment of managerial work at all levels, the determining factor of intensification and the decisive source of the growth of the social productivity of labor.

Our internal needs and the profound changes in the world, characterized by the explosion of knowledge and radical scientific and technological transformation call for the attainment of a decisive breakthrough in this respect. We must proceed also in our country from the premise that the rapid pace of scientific and technological revolution brings with it fundamental economic and social consequences. Science is becoming a direct production force and scientific and technological progress influences markedly both the economic and cultural advancement of every country and constitutes the principal sphere of economic competition between both world systems.

In the light of these realities alone the necessity to speed up the pace of scientific and technological development with a far greater urgency and keenness than hitherto emerges before us. At issue at the same time is the cardinal question of the future successful development of our country. To resolve this question it is necessary to make a far more comprehensive and effective use of the advantages of the socialist system, our cadres and the resources at our disposal. This is why we are turning with a far greater emphasis the attention of the entire society to this task. To master it places new and greater demands on the political, organizational, ideological and cadre work, on our schools and the entire educational work.

It calls for such an economic mechanism as would stimulate a rapid assimilation of the results of science and technology in production but at the same time cause a change in the thinking of research, technological and economic workers. The issue is to overcome mediocrity, suppress routine and shallowness in this entire area. This is why the CPCZ in its preparation for the 17th Congress orients the prime attention to seeking and applying more effective ways of tackling this problem.

It has been confirmed by experiences, Comrade Husak went on, that in a smaller country, such as Czechoslovakia, the current demands of development of science and technology go beyond its possibilities. In other words, our scientific and research base can neither tackle everything by its own resources nor maintain at the highest technological level the entire range structure of the manufactured products. This is why a further intensification of the international socialist integration has become a vital necessity for us.

We regard as of special significance both for Czechoslovakia and the entire socialist community in this respect the results of the recent extraordinary session of the CEMA in Moscow. The comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress up to the year 2000, adopted by all member states of the council, signifies a qualitatively new step which multiplies our strength and opens up new opportunities for scientific, technological, economic and social advancement of Czechoslovakia, as well as of the other socialist countries. At the same time it has a special significance for strengthening our position in the world as a socialist highly industrialized country, for a more effective utilization of the industrial, scientific and technological potential of the participating states, for the strengthening of technological and economic independence and the reinforcement of the basis of the peace policy of the socialist community.

We sincerely welcome this program. We shall put emphasis on ensuring that the intentions of such cooperation are projected into our plans and that all branches, production-economic units and enterprises, the whole of our scientific and research base, fully share in its implementation. It is in this context that one has to look at the entire activity and the further tasks of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science, said Comrade Husak. We are convinced, he went on, that the Czechoslovak Academy of Science, beside working on theoretical problems, will share with a far greater initiative and resolution, using all its scientific potential, in the years ahead in the resolution of the tasks of scientific and technological development in our country and to contribute by its results, proposals and ideas to the resolution and mastering of the tasks connected with the raising of the performance and effectiveness of our national economy, with the further perfection of all aspects of the development of our society.

Intensification of cooperation between the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and our higher educational establishments and the scientific institutions of the socialist countries as well as their participation in the joint solution of the priority directions of the comprehensive program will in particular be of special significance for the development of Czechoslovak science. The combining of forces in this area must also progress faster and with greater consistency. The overall effectiveness of our research must be markedly increased.

In closing, Comrade Gustav Husak thanked Academician Josef Riman chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and all employees of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences many successes in the implementation of the scientific and technological policy of the party and the state.

The audience was attended furthermore by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Frantisek Salda, the head of the Office of the President of the CSSR.

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CSO: 2400/136

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

STROUGAL APPOINTS NEW ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OFFICIALS

LD062220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal presented in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today letters of appointments to new vice presidents of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences--to Academician Vlastimil Barus and Academician Karel Julis.

In a short speech, he stressed the great tasks of our economy in the 8th 5-Year Plan and up to the year 2000. He said that scientific-technical development must be the backbone of the intensification of the national economy. Lubomir Strougal also stressed the important role of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and expressed the conviction that its individual places of work will do everything possible for us to keep in step with the fast scientific-technical development in the world.

Academician Josef Riman, president of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, appreciated the growing support and help given by the state to the key scientific-technical sections and assured the federal premier that the aim of the academy is to contribute as much as possible to the fulfillment of the comprehensive of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member states and to the satisfaction of the growing needs of our socialist society.

Present at the ceremony were: Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-technical and Investment Development; and Deputy Federal Premier Rudolf Rohlicek.

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CSO: 2400/136

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FOJIK ATTENDS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES' MEETING

LD070045 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The federal office for press and information held a friendly meeting with leading representatives of press, radio, television and publishing organizations in Prague today.

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, characterized at the meeting the main tasks of our ideological front this year linked directly with the preparation and holding of the 17th Congress of the Party, elections to representative bodies and with the start of implementation of the challenging tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. He stressed that for the further dynamic development of our society, a considerably faster application of the latest results of science and technology in production and a consistent transition to the intensive development of the economy are necessary.

He said that we would advance then only if everywhere, at all places, the creative potential of man--a citizen of a socialist state and a master of a common property--is mobilized. He also said that the effectiveness of ideological work depends on a well thought-out economic policy, on a convincing social policy, on such a program of changes in the society which corresponds to the objective needs of development and which is implemented consistently, does not stay on paper only, and about the correctness of which working people can learn from their own experience.

Comrade Jan Fojtik also pointed at the inspiring example of Soviet experiences and documents which have become the basis of preparation of the 27th CPSU Congress, and above all the draft of the new edition of the party program. The draft shows clearly the historic path through which socialism has gone through, from which sources our conviction about its final victory proceed, and what has to be done for the implementation of the ideas of socialism and communism.

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CSO: 2400/136

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ DELEGATE ADDRESSES URUGUAYAN CP CONFERENCE

AU291552 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Dec 85 p 7

[CTK correspondent's report]

[Text] Montevideo (CTK Correspondent)--Czechoslovak communists will deepen the ties of friendship and cooperation with Uruguayan communists, who have a significant merit in the restoration of democracy in the country. This was said by Jan Kozak, head of the CPCZ delegation, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, and chairman of the Czechoslovak Writers Union, to the national conference of the Communist Party of Uruguay, which is being held in Montevideo, and is attended by 3,500 delegates from 21 countries.

He said that the political process which Uruguay is currently undergoing following the overthrow of the dictatorship, in many respects resembles the 1945-48 period in Czechoslovakia. He provided information about the preparations of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The CPCZ delegation was received in Montevideo on Friday by Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay. The participants discussed some questions pertaining to the international situation, problems of Latin America, and the further expansion of comradely relations between the two parties.

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CSO: 2400/136

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

30,000 PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS IN SERVICES

AU311812 [Editorial Report] Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 52 of 23 December 1985 carries a 1,800-word interview given by Engineer Bohumir Klima, deputy minister of interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, to TRIBUNA staff journalist Oldrich Bilovsky. The date and place of the interview, which is published under the headline "Ways to Satisfy Citizens," are not specified.

In the interview, Klima discusses the implementation of the conclusions of the Sixth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, held in April 1982, which dealt with the development of services for the population. Klima reports on the introduction of new types of services since 1982, the expansion of existing services, and their improved accessibility and quality. He also mentions the "positive results" that have been achieved in the utilization of "supplementary forms" of providing paid services. In this connection, Klima notes that "the number of citizens providing services on the basis of national committees' permits has reached almost 30,000." On the basis of these permits, which were introduced at the beginning of 1983, private persons are allowed to practice skilled handiwork and provide personal services for the population, an activity which they may perform with the help of up to five family members.

As throughout the interview Klima refer to the situation in the Czech Socialist Republic, the figure he gives is presumably for Bohemia and Moravia only.

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CSO: 2400/136

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

1986 TV PROGRAMMING--The structure of Czechoslovak television programs in 1986 is based on the present structure. The main news broadcasts will be maintained. The magazine programs will be somewhat altered, and will be shown in the evening. In 1986, the number of hours of broadcasts will increase by approximately 200 hours, to 7, 100 hours. Programs in color will constitute almost 90 percent of all broadcasts. Programs from abroad will constitute almost one-quarter of the broadcasts; programs in Slovak or those prepared in Slovak studios will constitute 24 percent on the first program. [Summary] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 29 Dec 85 LD] /8309

CSO: 2400/138

29 January 1986

POLITICS

HUNGARY

RENYI DESCRIBES REGIME POLICIES AS DAMAGE LIMITING

Vienna EUROPÄISCHE RUNDschau in German No 4 1985 pp 19-29

[Article by Peter Renyi, Member of MSZMP Central Committee and Acting Editor-in-Chief of NEPSZABADSAG: "Hungary Without Myths"]

[Text] Praise and recognition--is there anyone not interested in receiving either? Present-day Hungary is no exception--and what is referred to as a "good press" is not really an exaggeration in this case. The reports do contain skeptical and critical remarks and lots of question marks which in many instances are based on statements in the Hungarian press which does not hold back at all when it comes to discussing our problems. Nonetheless, there are some Western observers who consider the amount of good will shown us to be indefensible and who believe that these are very, very evil deceptive maneuvers which must be resolutely combated. The psychology of this overreaction, which sometimes borders on the comical; the posturing of some literary figures in particular is quite remarkable and, as I will attempt to show below, also quite revealing.

This is not to say that there are no literary parallels--going back to the /Odyssey/, the Tamracuser legend and Goethe's /Faust II/, and Mario's magician. It is an age-old theme: the hero's desperate fight for freedom against the forces of deception, against the mysterious powers of persuasion. It is not naked force which must be overcome in this instance because the struggle is taking place on a spiritual level. But there is just as much of a need for courage, will power, steadfastness and even great skill. The enemy is just as dangerous--in fact very much so--even if his weapons are nothing but subterfuge, confusion, deception and diabolical duplicity. It is a struggle for the dignity of man; a life-and-death struggle.

He who loses in this fight dies as an individual and turns into an inanimate tool, a slave or a puppet. Once misled, he can be turned into just about anything: into a swine, as those bewitched by Circe did or into a ridiculous puppet as the gentleman from Rome bewitched by Cipolla did. Never fear: of all the tests faced by the hero, this is not among the simplest ones. And for another thing: the subject is very, very topical.

We are living in an era which is being called the age of manipulation with some justification. The magicians and demons of the old and new fairy tales have turned into sectors of industry and huge institutional complexes and the appropriate scientific disciplines have sprung up as a consequence. And the bewitched and simple-minded are not mere isolated individuals either; their number has increased to the hundreds of millions! This is all the more reason to cite an example; to demonstrate the heroic struggle; to pay homage to the individual who must contend with these obscure forces or who ought to contend with them in order to retain his humanity.

The only thing that makes one wonder--and wonder a lot--is that these people simply cannot resist the lure of our little country for anything in the world.

An Image of Mystification

What is it that is so bewitching and so fascinating about our modest little country? What are the origins of this eccentric or--one is almost tempted to say--mystified image of Hungary?

Come to think of it, it is no so difficult to explain. Like a good many others, this particular phantom image, too, is based on a denial of reality with which one cannot quite cope. Caught up in blind resentment from the start and in traditional prejudices in the face of a reality which simply will not fit one's preconceived notions, one desperately looks for meaningful explanations, e.g. in diabolical deception, in unheard-of flights of witchcraft which one then proceeds to mystify and to blow up to enormous proportions.

One other thing: these false interpretations had their origins decades ago. Even then there appeared commentaries in the Western press which tried to explain the Hungarian experiment by pointing to Janos Kadar's particular duplicity and diabolical cunning which he was allegedly using to play the Kremlin for a fool. But the theme recurred later as well in all kinds of variations--which also included references to domestic policy. Bourgeois publications and ideology did take note of the remarkable transformation of the Hungarian story--from the suppression of the 1956 revolt, the signal of the return of a cruel communist dictatorship, to the image of the most liberal and magnanimous socialist country most concerned about civil rights relatively speaking and most daring in its reform policies--but they never really accepted it as a fact. Time and again, there have been attempts to characterize the situation either as provisional, endangered by all kinds of internal and external forces of a "Stalinist" restoration or as a miracle impossible to explain by rational, historical means; as the individual achievement of some magician who had already become a living legend.

Now, the peculiar situation of Hungary not only prompted right-wing radicals and conservative proponents of the traditional bourgeois system to argue that no other social system but the capitalist one was capable of survival or success; left-wing radicals, too, tended to view Hungary as a challenge because it did not fit into their abstract world view that actually existing socialism would look for new paths. They felt that their own intellectual and political position would come into question. Their view of socialism could only produce a sterile, ideal society based on pure theory. They wanted no part of compromises, intermediate solutions, transitional stages or ad hoc solutions and as far as bad experiences with voluntarist attitudes were concerned, they had never heard of any.

How could this dictatorship of apparatchiks succeed in gaining all sorts of good will--that was an unheard-of scandal! There had to be something fishy about it; this evil would have to be cured with an even worse one. Only by viewing things in this light can one explain the fact that there are left-wing radical critics even today who are just as harsh in their assessment as the emigres of the far right!*

The upshot of this is that one major component of the image of Hungary in the West--no matter whether it is enthusiastic or wildly critical--is the fundamentally erroneous conception of the nature and the possibilities of socialism in general. Against the background of a negative view of the system itself the assessment of many of its manifestations tends to change in all sorts of strange ways. Achievements which are quite normal and more or less self-evident, practical solutions, unprejudiced analyses and well thought-out experiments--just plain common sense, as the English say--take on almost mystical proportions. And why? Because one believes that such things are not possible in a socialist society; because one cannot rid oneself of the age-old prejudices or of the thought patterns of an antiquated anti-communism (which Thomas Mann used to call the /ultimate folly of our time/). That is why everything which does not fit into this pattern is wildly exaggerated.

Thus, for example, any experiments which--to put it briefly--pick up the thread of Lenin's plans in the early twenties (ranging from the NEP to economic concessions and cooperation with the developed capitalist nations) are touted as evidence of a return to private enterprise and either celebrated as courageous efforts to do the right thing or condemned as treachery to the high ideals of socialism. Either position can be underscored by the existence of a "red bourgeoisie," a group of functionaries intent on usurping power, a privileged class of exploiters and rulers...

* Cf. the "ideologically tinted" reportage by Hans-Magnus Enzensberger in DIE ZEIT, 3 May 1985 entitled "Hungarian Troubles."

As soon as these misleading "standards" disappear, all of these myths become meaningless. In a different context, as he spoke out against exaggerated domestic expectations, Janos Kadar had this to say at the last party congress:

Here in this congress hall all the classes, all the levels of the working population, perhaps even all the professions are represented: workers, farmers, intellectuals, white-collar workers, scientists, artists, writers, journalists, transportation workers, members of the commercial establishment, members of the armed forces and sports figures. But there are no magicians or miracle workers among us. For this reason, none of the approximately one thousand people gathered here should expect miracles to happen within the next 4 days. As for me, I believe that our congress will honestly fulfill the reasonable expectations of the party membership and the working population. It will conduct a thorough and open debate of the work of the past 5 years; it will give a responsible, serious accounting of the circumstances with which we are dealing and will draw up a meaningful agenda for the future to guide the activities of our party and our people which is actively building socialism. I am fully convinced that this congress will acquit itself of this task and I wish all the delegates success in this endeavor.

A Pact with the Devil ?

It is quite true: there are no magicians or miracle workers among us and we do not possess any diabolical skills either. But we may say with some justification and hope that Hungary started out on the road to reform at a relatively early date and for extremely cogent reasons. Under the circumstances, it has been constantly moving since--with the direction of the trend being particularly constant, i.e. to effect reforms as a means of adjusting to reality in order to make the social system more efficient and solid in every way; to approach the unshakable ideals of socialism and to transform them into reality. In this respect, too, it makes all the sense in the world to speak of an irreversible trend--which we look upon as an historical and an historically necessary achievement.

Given all this, no sane person will deny that we are presently faced with real but not terribly serious problems in connection with the methodology of material incentives. There is no danger that the incomes of particular groups will get out of control; but the material gains of some might cause social problems to arise which could shake the confidence in the justness of the system for a time. If one wants to

be malicious about it, one could say that this problem is an indication of corruption within the system; of privileges fraudulently obtained by management and/or the establishment at the expense of the little people. There is no denying that some groups have been left behind in relatively large numbers--above all those who are unable to augment their income from other sources, e.g. retirees, young married couples with children and other disadvantaged persons.

What are the real reasons behind this? One could say that they are almost exactly the opposite. The political and state leadership did not liberalize entrepreneurship in the small trades, in the so-called small commercial establishments and work associations and so on all at once but with some concern and reservation about this hard-to-control area of activity and yet with the conviction that under the existing circumstances one would have to have the courage to make use of all resources and to accept the heretofore unaccustomed tensions and conflicts connected with such undertakings. If I may be permitted to resort to somewhat romantic language, I would say: yes, this is a pact with the devil. The difference is, however, that it was not the devil who offered it to us--as Mephistopheles did to Faust--but we hired the fellow on.

Even if there are some people who might (and in fact do) fit the description, one cannot simply speak of lily-livered toadyism, corrupt docility or self-serving private enrichment on the part of a handful of officials. The situation really is exactly the reverse.

I regret not being able to name names to support my argument because that would be the most convincing thing I could do--but I would ask that I be given credence anyway. The most prominent proponents of these "ominous" reforms are the most puritanical, least financially interested and unapproachable people and even their enemies could not maintain that they are enjoying any kind of financial gain from these undertakings. The most remarkable thing is this: in a society such as ours, it takes a good deal of courage to initiate reforms of this kind which only the most steadfast and moral individuals can muster. Anyone who is in it for personal gain would never dare enter such risks.

There is no business interest which enters into this and it would be just as false to assume that it involves a process of de-ideologization or out-and-out pragmatism to go with the times. Even if there are some cogent practical arguments which speak for such far-reaching decisions, they are not taken without ideological analysis and clarification. There is no better proof of this than the never-ending theoretical discussions on this subject in the Hungarian press and learned journals. Anyone who attempts to accuse us of being covert (or overt) proponents of private enterprise would be hard put to prove it. It is not only the economic, legal and tax authorities which are concerned with working out meaningful standards and methods of control, but in one way or another society as a whole deals with these issues and most of the time keeps a critical and watchful eye on developments.

One should not forget that the Hungarian economy, too, was booming during the early stages of economic reform in the late sixties and early seventies. The growth rate was quite substantial and the standard of living went up. Speaking of differences in wages which were not particularly marked, then it merely amounted to earnings rising faster for some than for others. Nothing like a negative trend occurred, e.g. a lowering of the purchasing power of specific groups of the population. The outstanding development of the early seventies was the rapid rise in farmers' earnings. This irritated a good many workers; but it was part of a general rise in which everyone had a share--and at that time, at any rate, it could still be corrected from one day to the next. The wages of blue-collar and white-collar workers were raised by eight to ten percent. The economy was able to pay for it.

Today, that has all changed. All the outward signs of the boom economy are gone: the parameters of reform are limited almost exclusively to higher performance based on the talents, dedication and skill of the individual and the collectives and spurred on by greater material incentive. Anyone able to count up to three can tell that this is not an easy position to be in for a system which has taken it upon itself to do away with the inequities of the past. And not only that but--a system which, at its very inception at a time of exaggerated illusions about the future, went overboard, making promises of an early attainment of complete equality; a system which has had to retreat from (supposedly) entrenched positions to the recognition of more individual interests.

The outward appearance of such a policy is inevitably misleading--both for one's own camp and for one's adversaries. The "troubles" arising from this situation are not to be underestimated and it would be both unwise and arrogant not to counter them by offering ideological explanations. It may be extremely important to do things which inevitably create the wrong impression among the people and it may attest to inner strength and an adherence to principle but it would be an inexcusable mistake not to react to the consequences brought on by such a superficial image and not to try to correct the misunderstandings and wrong interpretations which have been spread as a result.

Almighty State and Market Economy

This is why the political and public interest focuses on this issue; why it is locked into the problems resulting from this situation. For someone who is content just to look at the outward symptoms, it is quite easy to generalize on a great many marginal events and pick up on a handful of odd occurrences; to cast some odd types who surface from the maelstrom in the role of stags. But that does not tell one

anything at all about the reality of the entire process. Quite the contrary: The greater the number of well-prepared particulars that is presented, the less one can tell what is really going on: how desperate the struggle sometimes is to get through the present impasse, to mobilize all the resources inherent in the diverse individual ambitions of people without relinquishing the principles of the socialist social system.

It is simple-minded to think that the essence of socialism can be portrayed in this way, i.e. all one needs to do is to give free rein to the ambitions which serve the common good and any resulting deviation could then be countermanded...Our experience has shown that it just is not as easy as that. One has to take certain difficulties into account; that much we will concede to our critics. Our world view does not differ from theirs on this point but on the interpretation and the consequences which follow from it. We believe that it is possible to energize a great deal of creativity and initiative in this way and to hold the damage which arises from all-too-egotistical motivation down to an acceptable level.

But what follows from this--and no observer or chronicler of the Hungarian scene should discount or deny it--is that we /are waging/ and indeed /must wage/ a permanent and at times extremely determined battle for the maintenance of our /moral standards/. There is no reason to call this a confused situation where we are on the one hand allowing things to happen which would have been unthinkable in another day and on the other hand are defending moral and ethical precepts--which seem to be pointing in a different direction at least at first glance.

Let us put the market economy concept under the socialist microscope for a moment. Fundamentally speaking, we are relying on a planned economy; but we no longer conceive of it as an anti-market economy but as the kind of economy it really is: a concept based on forecasts regarding the medium-term and long-range prospects for optimal economic development of our country. This concept also takes market trends into account--though not on a day-to-day basis because it is concerned with longer time frames. But however that may be, it is no minor matter to include the market and the laws governing it into a society which felt for a long time that it could easily do without the market altogether.

That creates situations which cannot be subsumed under the old image of socialism. There are some individuals, enterprises or factories making profits or suffering losses which are independent in the first instance of their own performance. The economy plays an important role in the revenue and income of those who are favored or hurt. The state no longer evens things out as it used to do in the past. The subsidies are getting smaller; the economic units, both large and small,

are on their own--frequently under very different conditions. Even the existence of a state-owned enterprise can be placed in jeopardy by market conditions. Enterprises which are chronically unprofitable should be shut down; the eternal bailouts are gradually being phased out.

And where does that leave the egalitarian principle of the socialist system, i.e. not the crude egalitarianism of the early years but the theoretically /correct/ and /well-founded/ rule which says that everyone should be rewarded according to his performance? Once the dictates of the marketplace begin to enter into it, this, too, becomes hard to calculate. It is not only that the performances of individuals tend to differ but that the chances for success are different in different fields of endeavor. This brings about unexpected situations which cannot immediately be brought into line with our ideals. But what happens then? Doesn't socialism cancel itself out under such conditions; doesn't it turn into a social system of haves and have-nots, of those favored (even if not by virtue of inherited fortune or social standing) and those disadvantaged by circumstances? It would be irresponsible to brush these problems aside with a shrug of one's shoulders.

Just a few years ago, as I said earlier, these were mere theoretical questions. The differences were not as great as they appear today. (Let me address myself for a moment to some of the less informed foreign observers: even the grey area figures representing the income of the most illegal of high earners are ridiculously low in our country compared to what rich people "earn" or own in the West. In absolute terms therefore, the differences between haves and have-nots in our country are far, far smaller. Relatively speaking, they seem much greater because they run counter to egalitarian expectations.)

In the past, there was far more talk about these differences than actually occurred in real life and to some extent that is still the case today. But over the past few years things have indeed changed--particularly as far as the income of top managers and the earning potential of various small enterprises are concerned, especially in all those cases where the operations are well run. The differences became all the more noticeable and irksome because the situation for small earners and young families--as I mentioned earlier--grew worse especially as a result of rising prices even for consumer goods and the reduction in fully financed government housing construction.

The limitation and withdrawal of subsidies for production has had a similar impact in the individual and collective sphere. This has caused substantial hardship for state-owned enterprises and entire sectors of the economy even while others whose market position, structure and technology are in better shape continue to prosper or are in fact achieving higher earnings all the time.

Unaccustomed Social Tension

All this inevitably causes unaccustomed tensions in society and raises the question of what direction things will take from here on. Will further reforms lead to greater inequality and to more advantages for some and disadvantages for others? Will society be split up--not according to classes and inherited property but according to the place an individual occupies within the division of labor system? And there are other things which make people uneasy, e.g. how the accumulated savings representing the private property of the higher earners can be used for the common good through the sale of stocks paying greater dividends--and that in a country which is so exceedingly proud of having reached national consensus and hard-earned social unity.

In essence and in reality, as I have already said, all this has nothing to do with capitalism. The vast majority of the means of production and thus the ultimate power to decide on their use remain in the hands of the state, i.e. they are socialist-collectivist property. The extent of the differences has been consciously limited--but the appearances, the outward image are hard to discern for a great many people, if not for most. This can make people uneasy and disturb them--and that, in turn, is not something to be taken lightly.

For that matter, the misinterpretations and mystifications of the "Hungarian way" not only point to prejudices regarding Marxism and existing socialism; they also point to the somewhat embarrassing dilemma faced by those who sympathize with Hungary. Ideologically, they cannot or will not identify with our theories; but on the other hand they are unwilling to withhold their approval of them. They bridge over this discrepancy by offering all sorts of explanations which make it socially acceptable for them, as it were, to voice their approval.

One does not have to be a prophet to make the following prediction: these very interpretations will be entering a critical phase in the very near future. The ideas behind the reforms are spreading even if they do tend to differ from country to country. In principle, one can detect a pretty similar trend in most socialist countries both as concerns the role of democracy in public life, the transformation of party operations and the adjustment of the economic system to current needs, i.e. decentralization, greater responsibility on the part of the individual economic units and local authorities; greater play for the interests of the individual collectives and of individuals; greater participation of the workforce in decision-making, etc.

Wouldn't it be ridiculous to make little Hungary solely responsible for this internal upheaval process? Can this process be explained in any other way but that it is a historical necessity dictated by the system itself? Well hardly. It is misleading to hammer away at the undeniable differences between the various methods being employed or the tempo and the dynamics of the process as such. It is far more important to realize that the direction these developments are taking is much the same everywhere and that there is no trend in the opposite direction so that even the most malicious detractors do not dare go further than to downplay them or minimize them. They certainly do not have the courage to deny their existence any more.

But if that really is the case, then it must also have some impact on our image. Developments in Hungary then can no longer be considered an exceptional case or an accident but one of several cases--the result of course of its own individual history fashioned certainly by the specific policies of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party in the years since 1956; but not an oddity, as it has frequently been interpreted in the past. Exactly how Western observers will cope with this new situation is hard to say--but one thing is certain: the problem can not be circumvented just as the whole idea of the hopelessly rigid nature of socialism and its inability to change must one day be revised--and soon, if one does not wish to risk getting caught up in the most absurd contradictions.

Some will say: such a transformation will not be to our liking; it will upset our world view. But that, too, is the wrong way to look at it. All the talk about our apparent differences (based very much on external signs) with our socialist allies created problems for us, both in the immediate area and worldwide. Even if it was just a case of lack of information in many cases and was meant well, we were constantly forced to defend ourselves against all sorts of allegations which often seemed impossible because this way of thinking had taken such deep roots in the West.

As a newspaperman who was "in business" here throughout the entire period and talked to hundreds or even thousands of Western colleagues I can vouch for the fact that it was (and still frequently is today) enough to drive one to distraction how these stereotypes kept cropping up over and over again: the same questions all the time based on the same precepts, e.g. how far will Moscow allow you to go with your reform policies? how long can this policy go on without causing major structural changes in the political system? is this not an exceptional situation which will come to an end as soon as Kadar no longer runs the country, etc., etc. And--whatever answers one gave, the reports would invariably contain the arguments which were in line with the preconceived ideas of my colleagues.

What We Mean by Consensus

Another aspect of the same problem is national unity, i.e. the social consensus concerning the basic issues of the socialist system. What we have been thinking and saying about this neither is, nor was a mere invention or empty pipedream. Of course we had different ideas about it from those prevalent in the fifties: the rhythmic applause and the hurrahs in honor of the "wise leader."

There has been no question of that for some time, nor of agreement with each and every public declaration as was customary and/or desirable in those days.

Our idea of consensus then and now is no more and no less than that the people generally approve of the policy guidelines; that they consider the basic goals to be correct and necessary while constantly exercising their right to criticize their implementation. Consensus to us means approval in principle but not unanimous votes on every detail. The well-known statement /"whoever is not against us is with us"/ which has been identified with János Kádár since the early sixties was characteristic of the first stage of what we now call national consensus. It is of course far from easy to come up with a new version of this slogan; but if one did, it would probably go something like this: /even those who have their reservations about this and that are with us./

The question now is to what an extent the process of continued differentiation, i.e. the diverse interests of social and professional groups and individuals pose a threat to this unity and consensus. I think we can say in good conscience that we can be sure of the stability and strength of our cause—with the proviso of course that we hold on to the flexibility and the ability to change which has been an indispensable hallmark of Hungarian policy. Conversely, this means not applying the performance principle in a rigid and unilateral fashion; disregarding social policies or underestimating the need to assist the disadvantaged. This would not only be inadmissible for Realpolitik reasons but would also be tantamount to turning our backs on the basic principles of the abovementioned consensus.

Another question entirely is the extent to which we will succeed in this, given the present situation. Perhaps (and we cannot rule this out by any means) we will have to limit our efforts in both directions to some extent for a time, which would also call for going easier on the application of the performance principle. That would be unfortunate of course but unavoidable in case the fundamental social balance were in jeopardy.

Do we expect that to happen? Not really. None of our actual plans makes allowance for such an eventuality for the simple reason that we think we think it can be avoided--not so much because we expect the international situation to improve in a general or comprehensive fashion but because we think we will be able to mobilize our reserves both politically and economically. The reason I feel it is necessary to speak of a potential emergency is solely to make it clear to a foreign observer just what our thinking with regard to the priorities is, if we were forced at some point to make a choice between the alternatives I have outlined. As far as our position with regard to the present situation is concerned, our primary concern is to muster the will and resolution to overcome these constraints and not to allow these things to happen.

Don't Wait for Godot

Without a doubt, there are also fatalistic moments and fateful accidents in history. Even the best of policies and best thought-out applications of them depend on circumstances beyond one's control and outside one's calculations. In other words, in politics, too, one needs a little bit of luck in order to succeed. We have absolutely no intention of standing around like Beckett's characters and "wait for Godot."

For another thing, it would not make much sense for our Hungarian authors to revert to the Beckett format because this portrait of a decaying society where nothing works and everything is covered with garbage and apathy was drawn by a Hungarian author not so very long ago: during the post-1956 years he spent in prison, Tibor Déry wrote a nightmarish novel of the future of modern society entitled "Mr. G. A. in X."

In that book, Déry painted a Kafkaesque picture of the city of X and its civilization where everything had lost meaning, where nothing worked--not only as regards material things but above all human relations which were empty, devoid of feeling, soulless. It was a world in which Mr. G. A. desperately searched for the last remnants of erstwhile humanity.

Let me add in this connection that the very productive 15 years which the author spent in Hungary until his death in 1977 were at least to some extent filled and supported by the realization that his homeland and his immediate environment did not conform to this doomsday vision. These were probably the happiest years of his life which afforded to a critical person like Déry the all-too-rare opportunity to be in agreement with society and even with the state; to feel sheltered and to participate in the developments of that time. He would have been the most competent person to respond to Euzensberger's "psychogram."

This is the way Déry outlined his basic position in NEPSZABADSAG in 1975 as he recalled the liberation of Hungary 30 years earlier:

As I look back, I wish to make no secret of my deep emotion with regard to the beginning of a healing process which offered to our nation the happiness which history might hold in store for us. Hungary regained its chance for freedom and, along with it, its chance for self-esteem. This enabled the nation to take stock of its capabilities and to take advantage of them at a rapid pace...And that it is in a position to realize them now that the Rákosi era is over I am eternally grateful to those who have taken on this incredibly difficult task.

That is how one of the greatest writers of our time experienced the transformation of Hungary. Now this man was certainly not one of the pampered darlings of history, nor a literary prince but in fact a rebellious type, a troublemaker. But on the other hand he had lived through many decades of Hungary's difficult history and experienced much hardship personally--including the troubles a writer faces when he loses himself in unrealistic abstractions. But life is much easier for those who take just a few weeks to tear a country, a society and an historic experiment to shreds. It does not take much of an effort after all to label all the contradictory aspects of a vast social transformation "troubles."

Any attempt to clarify a few points here and there can touch on just a handful of aspects of course and even then present no more than a sketchy picture of the facts. Perhaps, however, even that is not entirely meaningless.

9478

CSO: 2300/114

POLITICS

HUNGARY

REFORM DEBATE: ONLY PRIVATE SECTOR VALUES EFFORTS, EFFICIENCY

Budapest ELET ES IRODALOM in Hungarian 18 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Mihaly L. Kocsis: "Discrepancy of Reform or Reform of Discrepancy?"]

[Text] I have not always agreed with Tamas Ungvari, but so far I have always understood him. But I have been trying in vain to make sense of his latest essay written to express an opinion. What does he want to say, whom is he addressing and for what reason?

Well, no. Of course I managed to decode some of his messages. Our debates on literature have led to inevitable insults, and they have been right on the mark, if not beautiful. And it may be clear to everybody that the present crisis situation of Hungarian literature is attributable solely to Dezso Tandori and tandorism. He is the author who, as a practicing ornithologist makes the inexcusable blunder of mistaking the storm-bird of the revolution for the sparrows of the Chain Bridge. If he dealt with storm-birds he could succeed in advancing the cause of the Hungarian reform with enough vigor, but looking at what is happening nobody should be surprised to see that this reform is faltering.... A poet who exchanges the eagle (or storm-bird, what do I know) of his soul for a sparrow.

Alas, even Gyula Illyes himself said that "few literatures can afford this kind of luxury of the great poet." Do not misunderstand me! Illyes did not mean Tandori but someone else. And when did he say this? Naturally, in a conversation among friends. "Among us"--when we discussed Hungarian literature, the course of the world and the economic reform. Poor Illyes has met the fate of the dead. He has an increasing number of disciples, friends and people who quote him. He cannot object, perhaps just with his oeuvre and artistic authenticity. He has both. And knowing them it is hard to give credit to the statement that according to Tamas Ungvari Illyes had made. Because Illyes knew that to say "this kind of luxury of a great poet" without mentioning social commitment is, to say the least, nonsense. For example, because there is no great poet without social "commitment"--to use the expression of the author. One can only be a great poet--unless we use the adjective to describe physique--if one lives, experiences, understands and makes others understand the world in a unique, characteristic way. And life has always been more than the "era" in which one lives. Not to mention the important issue whether commitment exists by itself, without a base of comparison. Am I committed?--one may ask of

oneself. Yes. But why, against what, on what side and arguing what? "Socially non-committed." What does this mean? I would like to ask Tamas Ungvari. Primitive society is a kind of society, and so are feudalism, capitalism and socialism. And I would like to mention that even this latter form of social organization has had the kind of sharp curves that makes it practically impossible for one to make the simplified statement, "I am committed." Illyes did not know this? This is hard to imagine, just as it is hard to comprehend how Ungvari presents "one of his greatest" contemporaries to society.

But Ungvari's essay is not about Illyes or Tandori, not even about sparrows, I assume, but about reform. About the reform that is attacked and opposed by everybody who does not praise it, according to what we can figure out from between the lines. In Ungvari's interpretation anybody who is not for it, is unequivocally against it. Well-fed people generally praise the cook and are prone to evaluate positively the opportunity to get close to the food. I do not know if it is possible to listen to the hungry with a full belly and pleasant exhaustion from having fought one's way to the food.

I have read and heard a lot recently about the reform and although I am not an economist it is easy to see that indeed we sorely need some kind of rejuvenation, we have to rethink our business very seriously and to renew our work at all levels. And in the spirit of these thoughts I very much would have liked to hear some specific words about a few of the attendant phenomena of the reform and enterprising socialism. But this has remained just a wish.

Why?

In my opinion this is because we do not dare discuss one of the most significant issues. When we celebrate the introduction of the principle of productivity, or at least the discovery and acceptance of this principle, we do not sufficiently realize that today in Hungary it is not productivity but cleverness that we acknowledge. Discrepancies in income do not primarily show up in line with socially useful and factual production. Of course everybody knows this; we have been laughing for ten years now at the parable of the greengrocer driving his Mercedes and the college professor with his Trabant. But everybody concentrates on the greengrocer. But the problem is not with him. The problem there is should not be one in a healthy society; it is to be solved by the tax authorities, the police, and better yet, by the general social climate. The problem is with the teacher. The teacher--an old story--is not paid well. This was not so obvious until the grocer made such an effective appearance, because everything is relative. The relatively poorly paid teacher, the relatively poorly paid engineer, the relatively poorly paid laborer, and the others comprised a relatively homogeneous society. But when some people, and an increasing number of them, ascend from this "relativity" by their own work, we get an opportunity to start to think.

The grocer or anybody else who activates money, intellect and physical power to enter the "market" takes a risk, provides job opportunities and in exchange wants more income. If he does not get it, he will force it out somehow. And the more poorly the economy--the market--functions, the more successful he will be. If his plans do not work out, he will not do it. He will go back to Zoldert to cheat his client out of a little money.

So what did he do? A realistic exchange. He can do it, because at the level of small business the mechanism is so simple. But what should the teacher, the engineer, the writer do? And what should the laborer do? The latter will form an economic work cooperative within the company. And with a few hours of (good) work he will earn many times more than he did previously during the 8 hours of the work day. Working on the same machine, on the same product--even if he has to do it this way. Suddenly he understands that his daily 8 hours of work is not paid for its value. So what is going on? Is he being exploited?

I, for one, think and all the indications support me that it is not decent to announce a competition under unequal conditions. Particularly not when we keep repeating that everybody is equal at the start. The sports are still the most beautiful and just areas of life because the swordsman does not have to face an opponent who has a high caliber gun; they can cheat on the same court under the same regulations. This is very important!

A country with a population of 10 million cannot go into private business, not everybody can become an entrepreneur and start a small business; not even a big one. The reform should start with what a leading Hungarian politician said in the first week of October (too bad it was part of an anniversary speech); namely, that we should restore the esteem of work. I admit that forty years after the announcement of the "society of work" this is a stunning program. But perhaps it is still the most important one.

The esteem of work! And everywhere. And the only way to start this is to size up the values mercilessly. We need to state that in a society everybody should be able to live decently (and not just live, but decently, and later comfortably), and healthy inequality can start only at this point. It is here where we can start the battle against levelling. This will take us forward. But it is easy to get entangled in the reins that were just thrown to one.

I do not believe that contemporary Hungarian society has these kinds of contrasts: greengrocer--laborer; boutique owner--teacher; technician with his own business--journalist. But we do have these kinds of contrasts: greengrocer working in a poorly defined market and production mechanism--laborer working in a poorly defined market and production mechanism; boutique owner encouraged to tie down his "extra" money--teacher forced to go over a meager budget; independent electrician benefitting from short supply of goods--journalist who suffers from short supply.

There is a short supply of humans as well!

Those who work with words will be the first to feel this. And they suffer from it terribly. Even a journalist. Not to mention a writer!

If literature today is not feeling well, it has every reason not to be well. But I do not think it suffers from indisposition. But certain members of society do feel rather ill. If literature can express this it fulfills its mission. Write that it may from morning till night about storm-birds and nothing about sparrows.

I do not know if Tamas Ungvari is fighting people or phenomena. If it is the latter I do not understand why he speaks so contemptuously about "mood reports." Literature is not always forward-looking like a decree on mass sports.

POLITICS

POLAND

BRIEFS

OZDOWSKI CHAIRS IRON FORUM--The first meeting this year of the participants in the forum on Catholic social thought at the Patriotic Unity of National Rebirth National Council was devoted to issues of peace both on the global scale and in the everyday life of believers, in family life, at work and school and in the public life. The forum's proceedings were chaired by Professor Jerzy Ozdowski, its chairman, who at the request of Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the prime of Poland, conveyed to the participants words of appreciation and respect and wishes that peace be a signpost for the moral rebirth of Poles. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Jan 86] /9599

CSO: 2600/184

POLITICS

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO LAO LEADERS

AU051409 Bucharest SCIENTIA in Romanian 1 Dec 85 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Kayson Phomvihon, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and to Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Vientiane.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian people, and on my own behalf I extend warm greetings to you, to the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], and to the Friendly Lao people.

The proclamation--10 years ago--of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, was the victorious event which crowned the heroic and longlasting struggle waged by the Lao people under the LPRP leadership against imperialism and the internal reactionary forces and opened up broad prospects to fulfill the national aspirations of the entire Lao nation.

I take this opportunity to extend the Lao people best wishes and I wish them ever greater successes, under the LPRP leadership, in building the socialist society in their homeland and a prosperous and independent Laos.

I express my belief that, through joint efforts, the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our parties and countries will further develop and consolidate, in the spirit of the talks and understandings reached at the highest level, in the common interest of the Romanian and Lao people and the general cause of socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

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CSO: 2020/62

POLITICS

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES YOUNG NEW YEAR WELL-WISHERS

AU291859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1426 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Dec (AGERPRES)--Sunday, 29 December, thousands of children and young people came from all over Romania to take part in the "Little Plough" ceremony, an ancient Romanian custom, gathered in front of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Headquarters to wish the RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu "A Happy New Year," on new year's eve, as well as best wishes for good health and happiness, power to work for the country's continual progress, for the benefit and well-being of the Romanian people, for the attainment of its aspirations after peace and collaboration with all the peoples of the world.

Alongside President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu stood the other members of the Romanian party and state leadership. The large republic square and the buildings surrounding it were festively adorned, also marking the memorable 30 December event, when the republic was proclaimed 38 years ago.

Groups of children and youths came forward from the crowd gathered in the square and filed past the RCP Central Committee Headquarters, in a full-fledged pageant of Romanian customs and traditions, addressing, in verse and song, the traditional new year's eve wishes to the party and country's leaders. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu answered them with warmth and love.

President Nicolae Ceausescu made an address in that festive atmosphere.

When the "Little Plough" ceremony was over, the young pageanteers were invited to the party's Central Committee headquarters, where, as tradition has it, they were presented with new year's eve gifts.

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES YOUNG NEW YEAR WELL-WISHERS

AU291900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1617 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Dec (AGERPRES) -- In his address on 29 December at the "Little Plough" Ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that Romania concluded 1985 with significant results in the economic and social development and entered 1986 with a programme which provides for Romania's passage to a new development stage, from the stage of a developing socialist country to that of a medium developed country.

A chief concern of the RCP and Romanian state, the president pointed out, was that with the development of production forces, of science, culture, education, with the rise in the people's general welfare to ensure a vigorous, continuous development of the people, of our nation, to ensure the permanent youth of the Romanian nation. He mentioned that the recent resolutions regarding an almost 27 percent increase of the state allowances for children, of the benefits for mothers with several children evinced the concern and resolve to do everything to ensure the progress and youth of the Romanian nation.

Referring next to some aspects of the current international life, Nicolae Ceausescu showed that important events had taken place in 1985, important decisions had been made for peace and detente, summit meetings between Soviet and American leaders had been held--which had proved that "it is possible to find a way of understanding for the cessation of the arms race and for peace." Pointing out that the paramount issues are still unsolved, the Romanian head of state stated: "Everything possible must be done to determine a radical change in the course of international events, to pass from declarations to facts, to tangible measures toward nuclear disarmament, disarmament in general toward peace, to secure a quiet life to mankind, the young generation and children, to eliminate war once and for ever from humankind's life." The speaker showed that the state leaders everywhere were in duty bound to work for peace. "If they are for securing a better life for mankind, it is in their power to cut military spending, stop war--and to demonstrate that they love life," the president said.

"May 1986 bring or at least open the path toward the achievement of disarmament, toward detente, toward collaboration and a policy of peace," Nicolae Ceausescu concluded.

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POLITICS

---ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO IBARRURI ON 90TH BIRTHDAY

AD071940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Dec (AGERPRES)--In his message addressed to Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Communist Party of Spain, on her 90th birthday, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, extends to her warmest congratulations, wishes of good health and personal happiness.

"The prestige and regard you enjoy both in Spain and with communists and revolutionists the world over," the message reads, "are indissolubly linked to the fact that your whole life and activity have been placed at the service of the Communist Party of Spain, of defending the fundamental interests of the working class, for the Spanish people's advance on a new road, according to their vital aspirations after peace, welfare and social progress.

"The unity and revolutionary force of the Communist Party of Spain have been your ideal of life. It is to this ideal that you have dedicated your energy, as you are convinced that it is only a united, revolutionary communist party, relying upon the Marxist theory of scientific socialism that can establish a political line in harmony with the major interests of the people and act in full independence.

"Romanian communists appreciate the traditional relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between our parties, relations relying upon full equality, confidence and mutual understanding, upon the observance of every party's right to elaborate its home and foreign policy, revolutionary strategy and tactics according to the historical, national and social conditions in its own country.

"In this framework, we consider that the further development of the relations between our two parties is meant to help intensify the collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Spain, which accords with the interests of the two peoples, of peace and cooperation in Europe and the world over," shows Nicolae Ceausescu in his message, wishing the chairman of the Communist Party of Spain good health and power to work, successes "in the efforts for the consolidation of the party's unity and political force, of its power to mobilize the masses, for the development of the dialogue, collaboration and understanding with all progressive and democratic forces in Spain."

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CSO: 2020/62

POLITICS

ROMANIA

HIGH STATE ORDER CONFERRED TO PCP'S IBARRURI

AU092021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Madrid, 9 Dec (AGERPRES)--During a ceremony that took place at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain [CPS] on 9 December, on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Miin Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Party Collegium, handed over to Dolores Ibarruri, president of the Communist Party of Spain, the order "the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania," first class with sash, for great merits in her long revolutionary and antifascist activity devoted to democracy, freedom and national independence, to socialism and peace, for her contribution to the development of the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and Communist Party of Spain on her 90th birthday.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, of Elena Ceausescu, of all communists and working people of Romania, the head of the RCP delegation to the festivities conveyed Dolores Ibarruri warmest congratulations, wishes of good health and personal happiness.

Dolores Ibarruri thanked Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu for the wishes and for the high distinction she was conferred by the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania. She also stressed that the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu personally, granted a constant support to the fight of the Communist Party of Spain for freedom, peace and democracy.

Present at the ceremony were Gerardo Iglesias, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, Enrique Curiel, assistant secretary-general, other members of the CPS leadership.

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CSO: 2020/62

POLITICS

ROMANIA

RCP'S DOBRESCU MEETS PCE'S IGLESIAS IN MADRID

AU101951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1757 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Madrid, 10 Dec (AGERPRES)--Gerardo Iglesias, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, was conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

Gerardo Iglesias thanked and conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu the most cordial greetings and wishes of further successes in his highly responsible activity at the head of the RCP and of the Romanian state.

The messages were exchanged with Gerardo Iglesias received in Madrid an RCP delegation led by Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Party Collegium, who attended the events occasioned by Dolores Ibarruri's anniversary.

During the talks conducted on the occasion, information was exchanged on the two parties' concerns and the wish was highlighted to develop the relations between the RCP and the Communist Party of Spain for the benefit of the two parties, countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding.

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

PUNGAN CONDUCTS TALKS WITH EEC IN BRUSSELS

AU101934 Bucharest AGERPRES In English 1801 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Brussels, 10 Dec (AGERPRES) - The fifth session of the Joint Romania-European Economic Community Commission was held in Brussels on 9 and 10 December.

The two delegations surveyed the current stage of the commercial exchanges between Romania and EEC countries and agreed upon new measures meant to further contribute to their growth. Special attention was paid to improving the conditions of the access of the Romanian products to EEC markets. Both sides voiced their will to diversify economic exchanges.

The Romanian delegation was led by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the EEC delegation by Willy de Clercq, minister, member of the EEC Commission, in charge of external relations.

During his visit to Belgium's capital city the Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation had interviews with Herman De Croo, minister of external trade, and Philippe Maystadt, minister of economic affairs, when questions were approached related to bilateral economic relations, and possibilities were highlighted of deepening economic cooperation between Romania and Belgium.

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CSO: 2020/62

POLITICS

ROMANIA

DASCALESCU MEETS INDIAN STATE SECRETARY

AU201828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Dec (AGERPRES)--Friday, 20 December, Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Constantin Dascalu [as received] received P. A. Sangma, [spelling as received] minister secretary of state of the Indian Government, now on a Romanian visit.

During the interview the sides highlighted the good Romanian-Indian relations of friendship and collaboration that, in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level, witness a continuous development. The sides pointed out that the two countries' economic potential offered wide prospects to the expansion and diversification, upon mutually-advantageous bases, of the bilateral relations, of the economic cooperation in particular, and of the trade. The sides highlighted the importance of placing the relations of collaboration between Romania and India upon solid long-term foundations. They expressed the belief that the development of the Romanian-Indian collaboration on multiple planes met the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

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CSO: 2020/62

POLITICS

ROMANIA

ELENA CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES SCIENCE, EDUCATION CONGRESS

AU100850 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Elena Ceausescu at concluding proceedings of the Science and Education Congress held in Bucharest 28-29 November]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The proceedings of the Science and Education Congress are concluding in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and patriotic involvement, in a spirit of complete unity with the party and its secretary general, and with the firm determination by the congress participants and by all working people in research and education to do all they can to optimally fulfill the great tasks and responsibilities developing on them in the revolutionary process of developing the forces of production and promoting scientific-technological progress in our country's socioeconomic life. (Loud applause and cheers; chants to "Ceausescu and the people!")

The discussions that have taken place in this congress have demonstrated the broad democratic nature of this important forum of science and education and have clearly illustrated once again the great superiority of our revolutionary workers democracy that is creating excellent conditions for the active and direct participation of the working people in the management of all areas and of the overall society.

During the discussions, the participants comprehensively examined--in a critical and self-critical way--the activity carried out in these areas and made numerous proposals on how to more vigorously enhance the role in and contributions of science and education to the country's general development and to the overall work of socialist construction in our homeland.

One can state that both the discussions that have taken place and the documents adopted unanimously by the congress express the desire and determination of men of science and of education to act with great determination to implement the party policy, the recommendations, and guidelines included in the speech made by the party secretary general to resolutely fulfill all tasks devolving upon them under the 13th party congress decisions and the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. (Loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu--RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

As has been stressed during the congress, we can be justifiably proud of the great achievements registered by our people under party leadership during the years of socialist construction--including the 1981-85 5-year plan--in developing industry, agriculture, in all socioeconomic areas, and in improving the material and cultural standard of living of our whole nation. (Loud applause) Together with our whole people, those active in science and education have made an important contribution to these achievements and to everything our people have achieved and are achieving on our homeland's soil for the progress and elevation of socialist Romania and for the happiness of our whole nation. (Loud applause)

Without doubt, the results registered in the 5-year plan we are concluding would have been even more significant if all research programs and all programs on introducing technological progress had been completely fulfilled and if research results had been applied in the reproduction process more effectively. Therefore, in the spirit of the congress discussions, it is necessary to take firm and tangible measures to eliminate failings that have been obvious and to raise the overall activity in these important areas of socialist construction in our homeland to an increasingly higher level.

The new 1986-90 5-year plan ensures--through its provisions--a continued development of the forces of production, of industry and agriculture, and of all branches of the national economy, and it ensures the achievement of a new quality of work and of the overall life of our people. The optimal fulfillment of the targets and tasks of the 5-year plan--that will ensure a new, superior development stage for our socialist society--requires a closer unity of the efforts of all our people and a broad mobilization of the creative energy of all our working people in all sectors of activity. Within this framework, particularly, great tasks and responsibilities devolve on the working people in research and education who are called upon to contribute, through their overall activity, to the optimal fulfillment of the plan provisions aimed at the country's socioeconomic development in the new 5-year plan and up to the year 2000.

One of the main targets of our economic development in the coming period is the fulfillment of the program of developing energy and of completely utilizing our national energy potential. In this respect, scientific research must make an important contribution by working out new solutions and technologies that will ensure increased efficiency in coal-fueled and hydropower plants and will speed up the putting into operation of nuclear power plants, thus also intensifying studies for proceeding to new generations of reactors, including those with rapid fission. Research must make an important contribution to perfecting technologies for the utilization of nonconventional energy and to seeking and using new energy resources.

Along with increasing the energy output, research must also issue the most rational norms of energy consumption and contribute to perfecting recycling centers and to replacing high-energy consumption technologies in order to ensure in this way a cutback in energy and fuel consumption of at least 20 percent.

To optimally fulfill the program of developing the raw material base, special stress must be placed in working out solutions and technologies that will ensure the complete implementation of the geological program provisions in order to discover and utilize new raw material and energy resources and to ensure that the volume of new reserves exceeds planned extractions in the next 5-year plan. We must expand our explorations to discover new reserves of hydrocarbons, coal deposits, ferrous and nonferrous ores, and non-metal substances.

Research must also actively contribute to optimally fulfilling the programs of better utilizing raw and other materials, of achieving new materials and technologies with superior characteristics, and of raising the technical and qualitative parameters of products. Thus in metallurgy it is necessary to expand research work even more to perfect the technologies for achieving special steels and to ensure a more than 90 percent coefficient in the production of rolled goods. Research work aimed at manufacturing new products and new varieties and brands of standardized steels needed for our peak industry and other branches of the national economy must be expanded. At the same time, research must be intensified to fulfill the coking coal production by making larger use of poor coking coal or non-coking coal and utilizing iron ores and manganese with a poor content of useful substances.

In chemistry we must perfect existing technologies and work out new ones that will increase the utilization degree of crude oil, methane gas, and oil well gases and will lead to the chemicalization of coal and coke-oven coal tar, and to achieving hydrocarbons from biomass and other non-petroleum sources suitable for chemical processes. It is also necessary to develop research work to manufacture new and better plastic materials, rubbers, synthetic fibers, medicines, dyes, catalysers, and other fine synthesis chemical products. At the same time, research must work with greater determination to modernize and perfect technologies in inorganic chemistry, of fertilizers, and non-ferrous metallurgy to cut back on energy and raw material consumption and to increase the extraction degree of useful substances.

In machine-building--which is playing an important role in introducing new technologies and in modernizing the forces of production--research has to place particular stress on the manufacture of highly productive machines, tools, equipment, installations, and technological lines. It is necessary to develop research in the manufacture of machine-tools with numerical control, to implement the program of developing microelectronics, computer technology, fine mechanics, and optics, and to achieve a wide range of complex automation equipment.

In all industrial branches--including construction and transportation--research must directly contribute to the fulfillment of the quantitative and qualitative indexes of the 5-year plan and to a sustained technological progress and increased labor productivity throughout the economy. In accordance with the provisions of the 1986-90 socioeconomic development plan, some 55 percent of the planned increase in labor productivity in the new 5-year plan must be achieved through technological progress.

Research must also increase its contribution to the optimal implementation of the program provisions aimed at introducing technological progress, redesigning and modernizing products, and at improving their technical and qualitative level, so that the major part of products manufactured by our socialist industry are of a high technological standard and that some even exceed the qualitative standard of the best such products at a world level. (Loud applause)

In all branches it is necessary to more firmly promote--in keeping with law provisions--typification, standardization, and technical norm-setting. We must see to it that the number of basic types is limited to what is strictly needed, that the field of utilization is specified, that products are manufactured according to a modular concept, and that elements, subassemblies, all products, and technological lines and installations are unified in a constructive way.

The new 5-year plan stipulates very important tasks and goals in connection with developing agriculture and fulfilling the new generation revolution in our country. To achieve increased grain and industrial plant yields we must develop research to achieve new varieties and plant hybrids characterized by greater yields and greater resistance to bad weather. In horticulture, new and highly productive varieties must be achieved with an increasingly greater quantity of nutritional substances. In livestock, research must contribute to improving animal breeds from a genetic viewpoint and to creating new breeds that will ensure larger outputs. At the same time, we must intensify research work in the field of combating the degradation of breeds and of increasing their fertility and productive capacity.

Research must pay particular attention to problems linked with improving the economic activity in industry, agriculture, and in all branches of the national economy. For this purpose, we must intensify studies aimed at promoting new solutions to better organize work and the production process, to cut back on production costs, material, and energy consumption, and to increase profitability and efficiency in the overall economic activity.

We must also develop research in connection with perfecting the application of the new financial-economic mechanism, workers self-management and self-administration, and the socialist principles of labor and distribution and of planning and running the economic activity.

In complete conformity with the provisions of the country's socioeconomic development plan for 1986-90 and with the achievements registered in increasing the forces of production and the national wealth, the new 5-year plan stipulates an important program of improving the material and cultural standard of living of the working people and of the quality of life of all our people. Research has to contribute to a greater extent to the implementation of this program by more thorough studies in the area of increasing and diversifying the production of consumer goods for the people, public health care, urbanizing and planning our homeland's localities, combating pollution, and in the area of ensuring a proper quality for the environment.

The implementation of the goals and tasks of the country's socioeconomic development in the new 5-year plan requires a new quality of work and scientific research.

The fulfillment of the scientific-technological revolution requires a revolutionary spirit, boldness, and initiative on the part of men of science.

Research constantly aims at unraveling new laws of nature and the environment and at promoting new technologies that will place Romanian science in the front ranks of world scientific knowledge. (Loud applause)

At the same time, basic long-term research must be developed to a greater extent in all fields of human knowledge in order to open up new horizons to applicable research and to increase the contribution by science to the general progress of our country and to enriching the treasury of world scientific knowledge.

In implementing the 1986-90 program on research and of introducing technological progress, particularly important tasks devolve on the Council for Science and Technology, which is responsible for the coordination of the overall research work and its application in the production process and which must systematically pursue how the program on research and introduction of technological progress is being implemented, must place greater stress on increasing the effectiveness of tackling new research targets and subjects in keeping with the increased economic requirements, and which must ensure an effective participation by research workers and designers in the application of new solutions up to the fulfillment of planned parameters, and must see to it that the programs for research and technological development will be fully implemented.

The fulfillment of the scientific and technical research goals put forward by the 13th party congress will exert a great positive influence on the overall socioeconomic development and will decisively contribute to the achievement of further progress on the road to eliminating essential differences between manual and intellectual labor, to bringing the working and living conditions in villages and towns closer, to the full development of the human personality, and to the constant improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of our people. (Loud, prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed comrades, during the congress we also discussed problems pertaining to education and instruction. One can say that the discussions made an in-depth analysis of the activity carried out and of the ways and means to further improve work in these important areas.

Today Romanian education is a comprehensive and unified system of professional training based on a uniform and fundamentally scientific concept that is fully in keeping with the requirements of progress of our society. Through the way it is organized, what it incorporates and includes, and through its revolutionary foundation, education at all levels ensures the number of cadres needed for the national economy and for all the other areas of our socio-cultural activity. (Loud applause)

As the congress debates have demonstrated, we must better utilize the conditions created for education so that it may fulfill its great tasks with increasingly better results, that it can be constantly up to the mark with changes determined by the scientific-technological revolution under way in our country.

First and foremost, we must pay particular attention to constantly improving the structure and contents of education by introducing everything that is new and advanced in world knowledge and practice. Proceeding from this requirement in the educational activity, it is necessary to pay the greatest of attention to acquiring the basic knowledge of such main subjects as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, and the knowledge of social sciences and other subjects with a strong educational influence on youth, namely subjects as Romanian language and literature and the homeland's history and geography. Only in this way can our schools fulfill their profoundly humanistic mission: to ensure a broad scientific and cultural horizon for graduates and a proper professional and specialized training that will permit them to adopt rapidly to the changes that are taking place in the area of technique and technology in all branches of the national economy.

Education at all levels must be based on a thorough knowledge and acquisition of the materialist-dialectical and historic concept about the world and life and of our party's revolutionary theory which is creatively applying the general truths of scientific socialism to the specific conditions in our country.

The implementation of the goals put forward by the 13th party congress for the 1986-90 5-year plan and up to the year 2000, confronts the Romanian school with new requirements and responsibilities in connection with professional, technical, and scientific training and with raising the general cultural standard of the young generation. In this respect, great duties rest, first and foremost, on educational cadres who have been entrusted with molding, instructing, and educating young people in our homeland. Education must ensure a thorough training of workers and specialists with a broad horizon of profession and specialized knowledge able to master and develop modern technology and to participate with positive results in the work performed by our whole people aimed at our country's socioeconomic development and at building the new, socialist system. (Loud applause)

Along with the concern to mold well-trained professional cadres for all areas, education must more and more optimally fulfill its responsibilities in the communist, revolutionary education of young people and in developing them as conscious citizens who are devoted to their homeland and people. (Loud applause)

By developing the interest of young people in becoming acquainted with and valuing the national history, the Romanian people's glorious past of struggle, and the great achievements registered through the work performed and the efforts made by our whole nation in the years of socialist construction, education must cultivate strong patriotic feelings among young people and their determination to constantly serve the country, the party, and people and to do

all they can to continuously defend and develop the historic achievements of socialist Romania; to strengthen its independence and sovereignty, and ensure our socialist homeland's constant progress and prosperity! (Loud, prolonged applause)

In their overall activity of educating and instructing the young generation, the teaching cadres should collaborate closely with the parents' committees and with the students' families, so that, through their overall conduct at school and at home, young people may be developed and may assert themselves as dignified and reliable citizens of socialist Romania and as people with a progressive awareness fully conscious of the responsibilities resting on them in society, in work, and in the struggle for building the new, socialist and communist society on Romanian soil. (Loud applause)

The Union of Communist Youth, the students associations, and the pioneers organizations have very important tasks in developing the political-educational activity in schools, in cultivating among the young generation a passion for science, technology, and culture, and a sense of respect for the concrete work of creating material and cultural assets and respect for everything that has been achieved up to now in our socialist homeland.

The party and trade union organizations in schools and universities must act with great determination to create an atmosphere of great responsibility, order, and discipline in overall activity, thus ensuring that our education of all grades will optimally respond to the requirement confronting it in the overall development of our society on the road to socialism and will match the need to develop and educate a new and thoroughly trained young generation that will honorably continue our people's present achievements.

By uniting all these forces under party leadership, the Romanian school--with its old and beautiful traditions--must assert itself vigorously as a particularly important factor in the instruction and education of the younger generation, in building a new and superior civilization, and in forging on our homeland's soil and golden dream of mankind--communism. (Loud, applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu, heroism, Romania, communism!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

The Science and Education Congress has been a telling proof of the unanimous adherence of men of science and education to the historic decisions of the 13th party congress and it has been proof of their desire to do all they can to resolutely implement the program of the homeland's socioeconomic development and of raising it to new heights of progress and civilization. (Loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

At the same time, the congress unanimously adopted the research program and the program on the training of cadres and of the labor force in the next 5-year plan and up to the year 2000 as part and parcel of the uniform national plan on Romania's socioeconomic development.

The creation of the National Council for Science and Education ensures the necessary conditions for more closely uniting science and education, for

strengthening their cooperation with a view to implementing the research programs and the program for cadres training and for more rapidly introducing the achievements of scientific-technological progress in all areas. (Loud, lively applause)

Esteemed comrades, the successful fulfillment of the plans and programs for our homeland's socioeconomic development, for the development of science and culture is possible only under conditions of peace and international cooperation. Therefore--within the framework of the general policy of peace and cooperation practiced by our party and state--Romanian science and education must participate more and more actively in efforts to safeguard peace and develop international cooperation and collaboration, and in the world exchange of scientific-technical, and cultural values. (Loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

The agreements and programs of scientific-technological cooperation Romania has concluded with the socialist countries, with the CEMA member-countries, and with other countries ensure a broad framework for developing our cooperation at an international level in order to solve--through joint efforts--some scientific and technological problems of great importance for our countries' socioeconomic progress and for the development of world science and technology. (Loud applause)

We will always proceed from the fact that international cooperation and collaboration must solely serve the cause of peace and the progress of each people--and not the destruction of life and civilization! Under the current circumstances when a major part of modern scientific and technological achievements are utilized for warfare and for the manufacture of mass-destruction weapons, we have to do all we can to constantly strengthen our cooperation with men of science and education throughout the world in the struggle for peace, disarmament, for eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, and for placing science and culture solely in the service of peace and understanding among nations and of ensuring the well-being and happiness of each people. (Loud, vivid applause)

In his speech to this congress, the party secretary general--in thoroughly examining international issues--once again stressed vigorously that halting the armsrace, proceeding to disarmament, and safeguarding peace constitute the basic problem of our time. By most firmly supporting the initiatives of peace and cooperation of the president of Socialist Romania, the men of science, education, and culture in our homeland--united within the National Committee: "Men of Science and Peace"--will intensify their cooperation with similar organizations and other forums of men of science everywhere and with all progressive forces throughout the world to make reason, the cause of disarmament and detente, of cooperation and peace, and the supreme right of people and nations to life and peace triumph. (Loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

In conclusion, on behalf of the National Council of Science and Education, I want to assure the congress and the party and state leadership that we will do all we can to raise our overall scientific research and educational

activity to a qualitatively higher level and to more vigorously increase the contribution by these sectors to our homeland's many-sided development and to improving the material and cultural standard of living of our people--the supreme goal of our socialist system. (Loud applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

The congress decisions will give a new and great impetus to the activity in the field of scientific research and education and in increasing the sense of responsibility and revolutionary spirit in fulfilling the homeland's socio-economic development plan and the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

On behalf of our party and state leadership and the party secretary general, I want to convey to the participants in this congress and to all working people in the field of science and education warmest wishes for further successes in their future activity! (Loud applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!" and "Ceausescu-peace!")

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CSO: 2700/57

POLITICS

ROMANIA

SCIENCE, EDUCATION CONGRESS ADOPTS RESOLUTION

AU062137 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 1 December carries on page 2 the 6,000-word text of the resolution of the Science and Education Congress which was held in Bucharest between 28-29 November 1985.

The first 450 words of the resolution praise Ceausescu's thinking, ideas, and policy and express the fact that "the Science and Education Congress unanimously decided that the great speech delivered by the RCP secretary general and president of the republic on the tasks of the scientific research and of the education in the eighth 5-year plan period, as an expression of reviving thinking and revolutionary boldness and of the concern for the country's present and future should become the political program-document for guiding the entire activity to be carried out by people working in this field of activity."

The resolution continues with the call the congress addresses "to all scientists, researchers, and educators to use all their energy and the power of their minds and act with ceaseless devotion and revolutionary passion for the continuous flourishing of Romanian science and for modernizing and improving education, in accordance with the present and future socioeconomic requirements. They should increase the role of these essential factors of progress in comprehensively developing the homeland, in increasing the national wealth, and in raising our nation's general well-being and level of civilization."

The remaining text of the resolution is divided into 2 parts and includes the appeal to the two categories of working people:

"I. [Roman one] To all working people in the field of scientific research, technological development, and introducing technological progress!

II. [Roman two] To all working people in the field of education!"

Under these headlines, the tasks incumbent upon various categories of working people, "in accordance with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations" and "directly substantiated by Comrade Elena Ceausescu" are listed. As a matter of fact, these "tasks" are calls to chemists, biologists, physicians, researchers, designers and others to make all possible efforts and implement the party policy and improve their activity in their specific working area.

The second part of the appeal to working people in the field of education call teachers, professors, and students to "use their mental potential" and within the organization they belong to--pioneers, Union of Communist Youth, or RCP--to fulfill their duties and achieve "the continuous progress of the homeland and the progress of the entire mankind."

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER MEETS, PASSES BILLS

AU171926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Dec (AGERPRES)--The legislative Chamber of People's Councils (mayor's offices), met on 17 December in Bucharest, to analyze important bills on the country's economic and social development by territorial units in 1986.

The participants in the debates were unanimous in stressing that the new bills ensured the intensive development of the national economy as a whole and by territorial units, and were in harmony with the requirements of Romania's passing, in the new five-year period, from the stage of a developing socialist country to that of an economically and socially medium-developed country, of accenting the intensive development, of achieving a new quality of work and life for the whole people. It was also stressed that the substantiation of the plan tasks for the next year had in view the real possibilities of the Romanian economy which has everything needed in order to meet in better terms of quality and efficiency both the internal requirements and the requirements of an ever more active participation in the international division of labour, in the world exchanges.

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CSO: 2020/62

POLITICS

ROMANIA

SCIENTEIA ON 'NATIONAL FACTOR' IN ECONOMIC GROWTH

AG141524 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1234 CMT 14 Dec 85

["Development of the Economy--The Thriving of the Nations, Relations of Interdependence in Today's World"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Dec (AGERPRES)--In its periodical section "Ideas and Theses of the Treasure of Revolutionary Thinking," SCIENTEIA carries under the above headline in its 14 December issue a debate with the participation of professors that fight contemporary cosmopolitan conceptions reactivated by Western theoreticians that sustain the superstatat bodies and deny the necessity of industrialization of lagging countries. The theses are aimed against the respective peoples' national independence and sovereignty.

Revealing the noxious support of the "mondialist" and "globalist," integrationist or other kinds of "theses," the participants in the debate demonstrate equally that these theses are in fact a new form of the policy of domination and oppression promoted by the post-war Western monopolist circles, of interference and of lessening the role of the newly-independent states in contemporary life, on maintaining the considerable gaps between various countries, of continuation of exploitation by the neo-colonialist circles of the poorly developed countries' national riches, of checking the development and affirmation of socialism.

Mentioning that such "theses" receive vigorous ripostes from the democratic and progressive forces everywhere, which demonstrate that the national state remains an imperious necessity of [the] contemporary world, an essential component of the process of development, the participants in the debate stress that in the confrontations of ideas on these problems, the Romanian economic and socio-political thought, first of all the RCP documents, the work of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu distinguish themselves by resolutely rejecting, based on sound arguments, the globalist-mondialist and superstatat theories and by emphasizing the primordial, decisive role of the national factor, of self-reliance.

According to this conception, the nation stands out nowadays as an important motive force of economic and social development, being called upon to play still for a long time to come a very important role in society's progress, as the country's independent and sovereign development is a fundamental requirement of economic growth, of their durable progress.

It is demonstrated within the debate, with concrete data, that these generally valid truths are corroborated also by Romania's concrete example which proves that [the] country's own effort is its guarantee of fast development. Romania's experience, SCINTEIA writes, confirms the major, decisive importance of building as part of development a well-balanced, harmonious national economic system relying upon a powerful, modern industry running key branches that are decisive for boosting technical-scientific progress in all economic branches. Were it not for her care for industrialization based on the most advanced technology, the paper goes on, Romania would have remained still a poorly developed country, dependent on industrialized countries.

In the light of the same national experience it is pointed out that the process of socio-economic development cannot be left uncontrolled. It should be directed, purposefully managed, which demands a growing role of the political factor, amplified organized action by the state. [sentence as received] The nation, its representative the government--SCINTEIA stresses--must muster to the full, sovereignly, all resources of the country, the levers in economy and establish in full freedom the directions of socio-economic development according to the people's aspirations. These requirements, SCINTEIA concludes, give one more reason in favor of strengthening the national states' independence and sovereignty.

Stressing the primordial role of the national factor in economic development, the participants in the debate organized by SCINTEIA emphasize also the progressive function of international collaboration, the importance of the collaboration among states and peoples, for speeding up this development, and the close interdependence between the two factors.

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29 January 1986

POLITICS

ROMANIA

DRAFT LAW ON INCREASING INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY

AU211450 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTIA in Romania on 19 November 1985 carries on pages 1 and 4 the 7,600-word "Draft Law on Increasing Labor Productivity and on Perfecting the Organization and Norm-Setting of Production and Labor." This draft law is divided into four chapters, of which the first chapter is subdivided into four sections and chapter three into three sections. An introductory note says that "this draft law is being published" and that the "proposals, observations, and suggestions to this draft law will be forwarded to the grand National Assembly."

The first chapter entitled "Increasing Labor Productivity" stresses that "constantly increasing labor productivity requires the large-scale promotion of technological progress, the constant improvement of the production process and of work, scientific norm-setting for production and work, and an improvement in the standard of professional training of personnel."

The first section of this chapter entitled "The Introduction of Technological Progress" emphasizes that technological progress should be introduced on the basis of highly technical and efficient machines, equipment, and installations to "ensure a substantial cutback in energy and material consumption" and "less physical effort on the part of the working personnel." Section two entitled "The Organization of Production and Work" points out that "the organization of the production process and work has to be ensured already when plans are drafted," and that it should be carried out "in keeping with the most modern methods used at home and at an international level." It is also stressed that "the activity should be organized by shifts" and that "technological assistance for each shift should be ensured." Section three entitled "Production and Labor Norms" deals with norm-setting as "an essential element for the application of the principle of the working people's material incentive and of the socialist principle of remuneration according to work performed and results achieved." Section four entitled "Perfecting the Professional Training of Working Personnel" stresses the need to "constantly improve the technological-professional training of working personnel" stresses the need to "constantly improve the technological-professional training of personnel in all areas" so that they are able to "operate several machines and equipment and so that they can be rapidly reemployed in case of change of job."

Chapter two, entitled "Planning and Pursuing the Fulfillment of Tasks To Increase Labor Productivity," points out that "labor productivity levels are

established and their fulfillment are pursued in keeping with the development requirements of the national economy" and that the planning and achievement of the labor productivity level is based on the programs in this respect and is taking place "with the direct participation of the working people."

Chapter three, entitled "Tasks and Responsibilities in the Field of Increasing Labor Productivity, Perfecting, Organizing, and Standardizing Production and Work," stresses in its first section that the main task is to "increase labor productivity" and to promote and generally apply "the most effective methods of organization of production and work and the most productive technologies characterized by reduced consumption of manpower, energy, fuel, raw and other materials." Section two of this chapter deals with tasks of the State Planning Committee, the National Council of Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Labor in this respect stressing that the "labor force must be rationally used and the level of training must be improved constantly," and that there must be "constant control over the labor force as to how it is fulfilling the envisaged tasks in order to avoid any nonfulfillment and to achieve what has been planned." Section three, entitled "Responsibilities of Trade Unions and Working People," emphasizes the need to "perfect the organization and norm-setting of production and work and to improve the level of technological-professional training and qualification of personnel."

Chapter four, entitled "Final Directives," emphasizes that "the violation of the provisions of the present law will entail disciplinary, material, civilian, contraventional, or penal responsibility of the guilty people as the case may be." It is stressed that "in case of damage caused to public property" measures have to be taken by the relevant authorities and that "fines ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 lei will be levied" for such violations as: nonobservance of provisions regarding the scientific organization of the production process and of labor; the application of other production norms than those stipulated by law; nonobservance of planned parameters; and nonobservance of the planned number of personnel.

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

IDEOLOGY MEETING HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU201814 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Dec (AGERPRES)--The meeting of Secretaries for International Affairs and Ideology of Central Committees of Communist and Workers' Parties of some socialist countries took place in Bucharest, over 19-20 December, 1985.

They exchanged views on the current issues of political and ideological activity carried on as part of the general struggle for peace and disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, for the consolidation of international security and collaboration.

Bearing in mind the most serious danger spelt by the continuation of the arms race, the participants in the meeting stressed the need for acting until it is not too late for the rallying of the efforts of the peace-loving political and social forces in the struggle against the imperialist, aggressive policy, for a passage to actual disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament above all, for ensuring the people's fundamental right to life, to free and independent development. The participants in the meeting reiterated the determination of their parties and countries to closely collaborate with the other states of the world, with the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the anti-war movements of various political, philosophic or religious shades, with all the other peace-loving and realistically-minded forces, for an end to be put to the arms race and for the removal of the nuclear weapons from the earth and the prevention of outer space militarization, for the establishment of a climate of security, confidence and broad international cooperation.

They highlighted that the documents endorsed at the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw-Treaty participants states, the collective assessments and conclusions of the respective states' leaders at the Prague meeting, emphasized once more the great responsibility showed by the socialist countries for the destiny of peace, their determination to work for the removal of the danger of a devastating nuclear war, for the resumption of the policy of detente and collaboration.

Stress was laid on the special importance of the substantiated explanation and implementation of the initiatives presented in the declaration adopted in Sofia

and of other proposals of the socialist countries aimed at eliminating the nuclear danger, cutting armng and military expenditures, strengthening security, solving regional conflicts and radically improving the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

The representatives of the fraternal parties stressed that after the Soviet-American summit more favourable possibilities were created for the improvement of the international climate, for the continuation of talks on nuclear and space arms. Although specific questions of the limitation and reduction of armng could not be solved in Geneva, of principled importance are the provisions in the joint declaration on the inadmissibility of the nuclear war, the renunciation, on either side, of the tendency to get military supremacy and the need to continue the political dialogue to achieve positive mutations [as received] in international relations. At present, efforts should be stepped up to carry into effect the understandings in principle, to conclude as fast as possible mutually acceptable accords which should open the path to the achievement of nuclear disarmament and safeguarding of peace, in keeping with people's vital aspirations and interests.

The participants in the meeting expressed the belief that working in close unity, the socialist countries, the other revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces can change the dangerous course of events, can ensure the assertion of the policy of international peace, detente disarmament and collaboration, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, the attainment of the ideals of freedom and independence, of progress and welfare of all peoples.

During the exchange of views, the participants in the meeting examined other problems of international life, giving special attention to the requirements of a political, negotiated settlement of the existing conflicts, of all interests litigious issues. Under the current circumstances, when food, energy, ecology issues and other global problems of mankind grow worse, when poverty, famine and illiteracy are still present in the world, when the foreign debt of many countries, of the developing ones in particular, is growing, the problem of the establishment of a new world economic order, of the eradication of underdevelopment is more topical than ever.

The participants in the meeting reiterated their peoples' and parties' solidarity with all the revolutionary, progressive forces, with the peoples which struggle against the policy of aggression and force of imperialism, the American one in the first place, against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, the policy of domination and oppression, for national and social liberation, for free and self-reliant development, on the road to progress.

The current objective is to undertake greater efforts to realize the principled accords and to achieve mutually acceptable agreements at an early date which will open up the path towards nuclear disarmament and the safeguarding of peace in accord with the people's expectations and vital interests.

The deliberation's participants expressed conviction that the socialist countries and other revolutionary, progressive, and democratic forces, provided

they act in concert, will be able to avert the dangerous development and implement a policy of peace, detente, disarmament, and international cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, as well as safeguarding the realization of the ideals of freedom, independence, and progress for the benefit of all peoples.

While discussing further international problems, the participants paid special attention to the task of solving conflicts and contentious issues which exist between the states by peaceful means through negotiations.

Under the present conditions, when questions such as food and energy supplies, environmental preservation, and other problems affecting mankind are being increasingly exacerbated, when poverty, hunger, and illiteracy continue to prevail in whole regions of the globe, and foreign debts of many countries, especially the poorly developed ones grow, there arises the still more urgent task to set up a new international economic order and to overcome underdevelopment. The conference participants again affirmed their parties and peoples' solidarity with all revolutionary and progressive forces, with the peoples who have to fend off direct imperialist aggression, pressure, and threat, above all the American one, with all fighting colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism, against a policy of hegemony and oppression, for national and social liberation, and for an independent development on the path towards progress.

An important task is to propagate actively the revolutionary achievements and the outstanding successes of the socialist countries and peoples in all areas.

This especially applies to safeguarding the material preconditions and the comprehensive democratic scope for the true realization of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the peoples, above all, the right to work and social security, for the participation of the masses in managing society and for the overall development of the individual personality.

The fraternal parties' firm resolve once again was affirmed to repel any attempts at disparaging the realities in the socialist countries and to interfere in their internal affairs under the guise of defending human rights.

It is in the interest of peace, in the interest of all the peoples, to not permit ideological differences to affect interstate relations.

The parties represented at the deliberation will continue to oppose imperialist propaganda aimed at war and enmity between the peoples, and to fight ideological sabotage vis-a-vis revolutionary and progressive forces.

The need was underlined of increasing the politico-ideological and propaganda work against the growing attempts by imperialist and reactionary circles of reviving fascism, neofascism, and revanchism. Any nationalistic, chauvinistic, and racist conceptions and activities are to be opposed since they sow enmity, weaken security and trust, and impair the understanding and links between the peoples as well as the normal development of international life.

The participants in the deliberation exchanged experiences of politico-ideological and propaganda work accomplished by each party for the revolutionary education of the young to enable them to participate creatively with increasingly greater activities in the development of socialism in all areas of material and cultural life and in the management of social affairs.

In socialist countries' attention it was underlined in this connection, aims to ensure that the young adopt a Marxist-Leninist ideology, master the latest scientific and technological achievements, and are educated through work and for work in the spirit of unshakable loyalty towards party and state, a great sense of responsibility for the cause of socialism and communism, of peace and international friendship, and intransigence towards hostile ideologies. The parties at the deliberation see young people's active cooperation in socialist development, in realistic ideological work, in raising the effectiveness and influence of the youth organizations and their international cooperation as the most effective means for the patriotic and internationalist education of the young generation.

The parties represented at the deliberation are determined to consolidate their relations of friendship and cooperation and to work for an expansion of socialist cooperation in all areas. The need was underlined to give new dimensions to the COMECON member countries' economic cooperation in the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the economic session at highest level last June, and to fully explain the significance of the complex program of the scientific-technological progress. The realization of the tasks and long-term program of collaboration and cooperation agreed to well ensure the steadily more comprehensive utilization of the potentials present within the socialist countries, and contribute to an acceleration of their economic and social progress as well as a growth of the attractiveness and regard of socialism throughout the world.

The deliberation took place in a businesslike atmosphere, in the spirit of friendship and of comradely and mutual agreement.

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

MOSCOW MARKS 38TH REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY--Bucharest, 25 Dec (AGERPRES)--A meeting was arranged in the Soviet capital, marking the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Romania on 30 December 1947. The addresses made on the occasion highlighted the historical significance of that historic act, accomplished under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, the achievements Romania scored in the years of socialist construction, more particular over the last 20 years, when Nicolae Ceausescu has been at the head of the RCP and Romanian state and the Romanian people's successes in implementing the 30th RCP Congress resolutions. Moreover, emphasis was placed on the decisive role the Romanian-Soviet summit meetings and talks play in the continual development of the traditional ties of friendship and mansided collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1851 GMT 25 Dec 85 AU] /9274

OPREA RECEIVES USSR OIL MINISTER--Bucharest, 19 Dec (AGERPRES)--On 19 December Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, was called on by V. E. Dinkov, minister of oil of the Soviet Union, now visiting Romania. During the interview the sides highlighted the good Romanian-Soviet relations of economic collaboration as well as the possibilities at hand for their further development and diversification in domains of joint interest, inclusive of the field of oil. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1548 GMT 19 Dec 85 AU] /9274

URUGUAY CP CONFERENCE DELEGATION--Montevideo, 20 Dec (AGERPRES)--In behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the delegates of the National Conference of the Communist Party of Uruguay, all the communists and workers in that country were addressed a warm comradely salute and best wishes of success. The salute was conveyed by Ion Bucur, member of the CC of the RCP, RCP representative at the conference. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 20 Dec 85 AU] /9274

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO URUGUAYAN CP--Montevideo, 23 Dec (AGERPRES)--During the reception by Rodney Arismendi, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Uruguay, of the RCP representative to the proceedings of the National Conference of the Communist Party of Uruguay, Ion Bucur, member of the CC of the RCP, the former was conveyed cordial congratulations and wishes of further success on his re-election as secretary-general of the CP of Uruguay on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. The

secretary-general of the CP of Uruguay thanked and requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed his gratitude for the solidarity of the RCP with the cause of the Uruguayan people both during the dark years of military dictatorship and in the current state of deepening democracy. [Text]
[Bucharest ACERPRES in English 1627 GMT 23 Dec 85 AU] /9274

PACOSTE MEETS ANGOLAN PRESIDENT--Luanda, 11 Dec (ACERPRES)--The chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, received, in Luanda, Cornel Pacoste, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who attended, as representative of the RCP, the Second Congress of the MPLA-Workers' Party. On the occasion, on behalf of RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of warm congratulations was conveyed to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, for his re-election to the high office of MPLA-Workers' Party chairman. Expressing feelings of esteem and consideration for President Nicolae Ceausescu, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos conveyed the Romanian people's leader the warmest thanks and wishes of good health. [Text]
[Bucharest ACERPRES in English 1206 GMT 11 December 85 AU] /9274

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